THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 766.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1800. [VOLUME XIV.

LIVERPOOL

Sack Salt

FOR SALE

By the quantity.——Apply opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co. to

LAWRENCE H. WILLS.

Richmond, Feb. 2, 1800. ep8t

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM

LONDON & LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the present season, which they offer for sale,

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For cash or country produce, on moderate terms:

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

EARTHENWARE in crates,
Glassware in boxes,
Window Glass,
Cutlery in boxes,
Nails in casks,
Seine Twine,
Anvils,
Paints ground in oil,
Boiled Linseed Oil in jars,
Single and double F Gunpowder in qr. casks,
German and British Oznaburgs in bales,
Fresh Lineys in trunks,
Brown and white Sheetings, and Dowlass,
Linen and Cotton Checks, &c. &c.

Richmond, December 4, 1799. tf

Robert Cockburn, & Co.

Outdoor above Messrs. Prosser and Moncure's Vendue-Office and nearly opposite the Eagle tavern,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica Rum by the hhd.
Loaf and Brown Sugars, per ditto.
Coffee in bags and barrels.
London porter in tierces of 6 & 7 dozen.
Assorted Queens-Ware in crates.
Chocolate and Raisins in boxes.
Salt in Sacks.
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20 l. Nails.
A few dozen Calf Skins.

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

For retail, all of which they offer at very reduced prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE only. (t f.)

Richmond, October 12, 1799.

Mr. John Love, Knoxville.

SIR,

I HEREBY give you notice, that on the first day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock, P. M. I shall take the depositions of John B. Armistead and Robert Patton, jun. at the tavern kept by John Gadsby in this town, in a suit now depending in the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia; in which you are complainant, and Stokely Donelson and myself defendants—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1800. ept1A.

The Subscriber offers for sale,

The well known and valuable Tract of Land, called

RIPPON HALL,

IN York county, and beautifully situated on the south bank of York river, distant about five miles from the city of Williamsburg, twelve from York town, and is very convenient to the towns of Norfolk and Baltimore. This tract contains about 13 or 14 HUNDRED ACRES of rich fertile land, near one third of which is cleared, and produces excellent corn, tobacco, and small grain—the residue consists of well wooded land, and marsh, which affords the finest range for stock of every description. The Buildings are a small wood dwelling house, new, and in good repair; a large granary, dairy, and stable of brick. It enjoys the advantage of several excellent springs of water, equal to any in the neighborhood, and is convenient to the finest fish and oysters. A mill, seated on a never failing stream, about one mile from the house, may be contracted for and made a part of the purchase, if agreeable to the purchaser. With the land will be sold, a considerable stock of horses, sheep, cattle and hogs.

I will also sell,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

In the City of Williamsburg,

situated in a very healthy and retired part of the town, and in sufficient repair for the reception of a genteel family. The house and lot may be immediately delivered to the purchaser, and the land as soon as the present crop is off.

The premises will be shewn, and the terms made known on application to

George Carter.

Aug. 13, '99.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and securing in any jail in this commonwealth, so that I get him, AMOS, a negro man, twenty-six or seven years of age, as he calls himself, five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, much bow-legged, and of a dark complexion, has a down look when spoken to. I purchased him of Mr. Robert Twiford, of Accomack county, about the 20th of September, in the year 1789. I have been informed by some of the batteau men, that he was seen in the city of Richmond about the 10th of September last, and that he intended to the Eastern Shore, where he came from. I forwarn all masters of vessels from taking him on board or conveying him off; or other persons from harbouring or employing him; it is more than probable he may obtain a pass, and endeavor to pass as a freeman, as he is an artful fellow. The above reward will be paid, with an additional sum of twenty dollars, if delivered to the subscriber in Amherst county, residing three miles from Cabellsburg.

Joseph Burrus.

Jan. 24, 1800.

The SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has moved and undertaken the TAVERN, at Hanover court house, and assures all those who chuse to call on him, that they shall be accommodated in a genteel manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He has appropriated a large two story house (convenient to the tavern) for the accommodation of those who wish to be retired. He wishes to rent out at the same place, a new store house 26 by 18 feet in size. He will furnish those who wish to board with him, at the moderate price of one hundred dollars per year, including lodging and washing. He also wishes to sell a tract of Land containing about 650 acres at the moderate price of five dollars per acre. This land lays on the stage road, two miles from Hanover court house and fifteen from Richmond.—There are on the premises a good dwelling house and other out-houses, and a very fine new barn 40 feet square compact.—Likewise a very fine young apple orchard of Stranghan's choice fruit trees. The mode of payment for the land, is one half down, the balance in two annual payments and a mortgage on the land to secure the money. It is useless to describe the quality of the land as it is presumable no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

tf P. THILMAN.

January 21, 1800.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE just received by the Perseverance *from* London, *in addition to their former supplies,*

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS;

Which they will dispose of on their usual low terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or on a credit of six months, with approved security.—They have also on hand a large quantity of the best three strand SEINE TWINE. tf

Richmond, Jan. 27th, 1800.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RUN away from the subscriber, a negro man, by the name of SAM, outlandish, but came in the country very young. He talks quite plain, about 47 years old, spare made, and tolerably tall—wore away a blue kersey big coat, a pair of leather breeches, and likewise a pair of shoe-boots—he carried with a quantity of very good clothes in an Osnaburg wallet.—Also, a negro woman, by the name of SALLY, wife to the said Sam. She was well clothed, and carried with her a quantity of other clothes—she is a low well set wench. Whoever delivers the said negroes to me, or gives intelligence so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES JEFFRESS.

Lunenburg, Jan. 28, 1800. 1aw 6wsp

DISTRICT of BERMUDA HUNDRED OR CITY-POINT.

INFORMATION TO MERCHANTS.

DUTY BONDS, payable at the Custom-House, of the district aforesaid, in the ensuing month become due, on the following days.—

Viz. On the 3d per Mercury
per Antelope
17th per Roba & Betsey
20th per Catharine
22d per Planter
24th per Betsey
25th per Ann
per Woolford

City Point, Jan. 27, 1800

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 23.

IMPORTANT SKETCHES.

[Concluded from our last]

The second part (Mr. Bayards amendment) being under consideration, Messrs. Nicholas, Gallatin, and Macon, spoke against it—and Messrs. Bayard, Otis, and Dana in favor of it, when the question was again taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

Affirmative.

Messrs. Bear, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Brace, J. Brown, Chaplin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Gray, Griswold, Harper, Hill, Hunger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Morris, Nott, Otis, Page, Parker, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheaf, Shepherd, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, and Woods, ——51.

Negative.

Messrs. Alstone, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Goode, Gregg, Hanna, Hartley, Heister, Henderson, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Liebe, Lyon, Macon, Marshall, Muhlenburg, New, Nicholas, Nicolson, Randolph, Smilie, Smith, Stanford, Stone, Sumter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, and R. Williams——47.

After several observations as to the point of order in taking a question upon the whole resolution as amended,—Mr. Speaker submitted the decision to the house, and it was agreed to be taken:

Messrs. Randolph Smilie, Eggleston, Varnum, and Jones, then opposed the resolution as amended, on the ground that it would be a greater evil to establish the principles of the common law, than to repeal the sedition law:—The latter would expire in March 1801—the former would be entailed on our posterity.

The question was at length taken on the whole resolution, by yeas and nays, as follow:

Affirmative.

Messrs. Allston, Baer, Dennis, Evans, Hunger, H. Lee, Nott, Parker, Powell, Thatcher, and R. Williams——11.

Negative.

Messrs. Bailey, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Bishop, Brace, J. Brown, Cabell, Chaplin, Christie, Claiborne, Condit, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Dickson, Edmond, Eggleston, Elmendorf, A. Foster, Fowler, Freeman, Gallatin, Glen, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Gray, Gregg, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Heister, Henderson, Hill, Holmes, Imlay, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Kittera, S. Lee, Leib, Lyman, Lyon, Lynn, Macon, Marshall, Morris, Muhlenburg, New, Nicholas, Nicolson, Otis, Page, Platt, Randolph, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheafe, Shephard, Smilie, Smith, Stanford, Stone, Sumter, Taliaferro, J. Thomas, R. Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Wadsworth, L. Williams, and Woods——87.

Adj.

Friday, January 24.

An engrossed bill entituled "an act to suspend in part an act entituled an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. C. Goodrich the house took up the consideration of the report of the committee to whom were referred the message of the president of the United States of the 14th instant, and a letter of Mr. Randolph—when

Mr. Smith moved for a recommitment of the report, and was followed by Mr. Nicholas, in favor of the motion—after which Mr. Bayard spoke upwards of two hours against it.—When he sat down, Messrs. Gallatin and Smilie both rose, but an adjournment being called for, it was carried—ayes 51—noes 30. Adjourned till Monday.

DEBATE

ON RANDOLPH'S BUSINESS.

Friday, January 24.

The report of the committee on the message of the president, together with the letter of Mr. Randolph, being read,

Mr. Smith moved the recommitment of the report to a committee, on account of some improper reflections and censure on the stile and application of Mr. Randolph.

The second, third and fourth paragraphs of the report we think proper to reinsert, because of the references made to them in the debate.

"On the stile of the letter to the president, referred to the consideration of the committee, they forbear any other remark, than to express their regret that a member of the house has conceived himself justified in deviating from the forms of decorum customary in official communications to the chief magistrate of the United States, justly due to his office and character, and essential to that harmony between the different branches of the government which should be circumspectly cherished by their respective members."

"In Mr. Randolph's letter, he states that for words of a general nature, uttered in debate, in the House of Representatives, on a proposition for reducing the army, he had been publicly and grossly insulted, by several persons, officers of the army or navy, and demands of the executive authority, redress for an attack on his independence and rights as a legislator.

"Your committee being of opinion that the matter of complaint respects the privileges of the House, inherent in its own body, and there exclusively cognizable, cannot but consider the appeal in this instance to the executive authority, however otherwise intended, as derogating from those rights of the House, with which are intimately connected, both its honor and independence, and the inviolability of its members."

Mr. Rutledge did not know whether the gentleman from Maryland meant to refer it to the same committee who reported, if he did, he could expect no other report because it was an *opinion* which they had given, and it was improbable they would change that opinion.

Mr. Nicholas believed, that, as the committee had given their *opinion* on the business, if the House disapproved of that opinion, the only way to express it was by recommiting the report, either to the same committee or some other. For himself, he objected to every opinion the committee had given, but particularly to that on the stile of the address of Mr. Randolph.

He should go on and state his ideas at large; and the reasons why the House ought not to act on the present report.

The House and the committee appeared to possess but one opinion upon one of the points—that was, to procure every information respecting the nature of the intended insult upon one of its members, connected with his department in the House, for the purpose of bringing on a quarrel. It was unanimously determined to examine it, and there was no doubt of the propriety of that measure, and the fitness of the matter alledged for the House to act upon.

In his mind, Mr. Nicholas said, there could not be a more clear and necessary principle established, than *That a clear and apparent intention of bringing on a quarrel with one of the members of that house, on account of his public conduct, was an infringement of the rights and privileges of the House.* It was a proper and right subject of enquiry; for if gentlemen were obliged to engage in defence of what they said in the House, out of doors, it was the same as though they were to expose themselves to personal violence and attack, and no less mischievous. In his idea, it was a necessary preservative to freedom of debate, and security under it.

Mr. Nicholas here read the report.

In his opinion, Mr. N. said, the decision of the committee on the subject, tho' it was not a positive denial of the principle which they and the House acted upon, and which was essential to the freedom of debate—that decision went to destroy the whole principle.

He confessed, that the acts in themselves were of a nature sufficient, provided the intention was not explained away by contradictory testimony, to constitute the crime.

It became, therefore, the question, as to the intention, and he supposed it was upon that question the committee had reported "a satisfactory explanation," respecting some part of the charge, "and others appeared to them to be of too equivocal a nature to justify reprehension and punishment."

Mr. Christie was in a situation to collect more of the conversation and conduct of these officers than any other person, except Mr. Van Ranselaer, whose depositions had not been taken: he said that from the conduct of these officers, he was determined to remain at the theatre, though he before intended to have gone out; to prevent if possible any disturbances. Their kind of conversation shewed the most manifest and indubitable evidence of intention to insult Mr. Randolph, for talking of the men on the stage, one said "these Raggamuffins are not Pennsylvanians, they are black *Virginians*." Certainly this might with propriety be supposed to refer to gentlemen from that state, and could not be considered a spontaneous groundless assertion—again after repeating the words raggamuffin and mercinary, they said "they were not well drilled, but would be better by next *session of Congress*" how could this have come into conversation, except in allusion to a member of congress, and what was said in the House connecting both together? It was in general necessary to prevent witnesses giving their opinions respecting circumstances they might relate, but it was impossible to repress it here, all the witnesses expressed an opinion, and it was generally thought there was an intention of insult towards Mr. Randolph, and to produce with him an annual quarrel. This kept Mr. Christie at the theatre, and he appeared to have good grounds for his apprehension.

Another, and a substantial objection, Mr. Nicholas said, he had to the report was, that Mr. Randolph's statement stood exactly upon the same ground with those of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. M'Knight.

Was he not a competent witness; suppose he had been insulted or ill used when no person but himself was present, would his own testimony be rejected, and he be denied justice on that account? He should have supposed there were gentlemen of sufficient legal knowledge on the committee to know, that his own deposition was not inadmissible, but very proper. Mr. Randolph's competence was clear, and he was a respectable witness. There never was a case in which the credulity of a gentleman was less liable to question than in this, for Mr. Randolph was very unwilling to bring forward the business, and had throughout evinced a reluctance. Mr. Randolph's testimony was extremely necessary and important, because the principal facts of outrage were only known to himself.

If there was no other objection to the report, this was a material one.

Mr. Randolph had stated himself to have "had a sudden and violent pull by the cape of the coat." Mr. Nicholson heard Mr. Randolph call out "who was that jerked my coat," and saw Mr. M'Knight at the moment before threw himself forward with one arm extended. In order to a proper understanding of the concomitant evidence, Mr. Randolph's affidavit was therefore essentially necessary, but as it had not been taken, Mr. Nicholas said he could not go into it.

Mr. Nicholas then asked wherein these circumstances were "satisfactorily explained" as the committee had been pleased to say. How were they explained? He declared himself perfectly at a loss to know, except it might have been in the statements of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. M'Knight!

Not knowing of any explanation, he should be obliged to go through the testimony.

He read Mr. M'Knight's statement.—There was not a denial, he said, of a single fact charged. It was perfectly conformable. His not knowing Mr. Randolph, his not having known he was to be at the theatre, could not prove him innocent of the intention and act. Indeed he had proved something of a combination. He had stated himself to be just returned from Maryland, but he had forgotten one material fact. How came he to know of the use of the terms *Raggamuffin* and *Mercenary*. He stated himself to have been so much engaged in the short time after his return, yet he must have procured that knowledge somewhere before he went to the theatre.

Mr. Reynold's statement, Mr. Nicholas thought went to prove the testimony as applied to the insult. He said that Mr. Randolph was pointed out to him. After that, it appeared from other testimony, Mr. Reynolds went into the box where Mr. Randolph was, and *suddenly* dropped down with violence by that gentleman's side.

By the acknowledgment of one of them in his statement the words "Raggamuffin" and "Mercenary." were frequently used by them. These statements, Mr. Nicholas thought, were good evidence of their intention, and of the reality and application of the insult, though they denied the facts of insult or intention. What else could be expected?

Lieutenant Thompson's declaration only went to prove that he knew of no insult given to Mr. Randolph, and that he did not see either of them address himself to Mr. Randolph, or speak particularly of him. The fact was that he did not appear to hear or see what Mr. Christie did, and therefore his evidence amounted to nothing.

Mr. Hurst proved nothing more than Mr. Reynolds had declared, and consequently his evidence was useless, except it was that Mr. Randolph was pointed out to them by some gentlemen.

Capt. Taylor's testimony shewed nothing, but that at leaving the box Mr M'Knight made an effort, which he supposed was in consequence of a desire to get forward. This gentleman further said there was no concert to insult Mr. Randolph, and that he saw no insult given to him.

One thing Mr. Nicholas said he would here observe, that the evidence of gentlemen in the same company was not competent. They could have refused to answer any question at all, lest they might implicate themselves, and therefore the only evidence, to be expected from them was negative, and as they had answered by negative testimony only, it amounted to nothing. If they had proved there was a concert to insult Mr. Randolph, every one of the same party would be alike amenable, and therefore their testimony was inadmissible, for it could not be expected that they would criminate themselves.—But in neither of the depositions of Lieut. Thomson nor capt. Taylor, nor either of the statements was there a denial of the frequent repetition of the words, nor a proof that they were not intended to insult Mr. Randolph.

What Mr. Nicholas asked, would be the effect of such decisions as the committee had made? Here was an apparent insult; such as impressed the opinion on the bye-standers. How did the committee get over it? Why, by trying that of the testimony, some parts were equivocal, and other parts were explained to their satisfaction. How explained? He repeated it could be only by the persons themselves! The effect would be a declaration made to

the world, that though the house had the privilege of debate, yet if any person in dringed upon, and violated that privilege, all he had to do was to explain away the criminal intention; to give his conduct a different direction, and he should be clear.

Where then would be the security and inviolability of debate? Should a gentleman for what he thought his duty forced him to say in the house, be exposed to public insult and abuse? Such a dangerous principle would not meet support.

Farther. Mr. Nicholas observed with concern, that whilst the most material part of the evidence was treated with evident disregard, the gentleman himself who was insulted should be treated by the committee with the greatest severity. In two instances they had passed a censure of his conduct, though they had so slightly looked over the faults of those who insulted him.

The committee had first thought themselves at liberty to censure Mr. Randolph's stile. With respect to this, Mr. Nicholas said he knew no particular stile or form in which man was obliged to write to man. Men had different modes of address to the President: some who wanted offices might think one stile most proper, others, who were used to familiar intercourse with him would use another, there was no standard. Mr. Nicholas said he believed Mr. Randolph had used the stile he always did, and which was most familiar to him.

Again, Mr. Randolph was censured for applying to the President and not to the house for redress.—This was strange doctrine. Suppose these gentlemen had gone farther, and been guilty of assault and battery, would not Mr. Randolph have then been obliged to appeal to the civil authority. But when he had been insulted, and by some of the military, he thought it most proper to apply to the head of the military, who could correct the disorderly conduct of those under his command. The President himself had acknowledged his cognizance of it in one respect, and said he had directed the proper authorities to examine into it. Could any thing be more clear, than that he thought it was a proper appeal? But in such parts as related to a breach of privilege, he thought the house had cognizance of it.

Mr. Nicholas thought it was very wrong to trouble the house with any thing that could be done by other parts of the government; all unnecessary applications were imprudent, inasmuch as it might tend to disturb the peace of the house. But it was a little extraordinary, that the committee who decided against the charge, should have made it a serious cause of reprehension, because it was not brought to them in the first instance. He could not help thinking it an unjustand unjustifiable report, and therefore hoped it would undergo an alteration.

But, Mr. N. observed, though there was complete testimony to prove the design of provocation, and the reality of the insult; and though he viewed it as a breach of privilege on a member of the house in his official capacity. Yet, as no injury had been sustained—as this was the first instance of the kind, and as those officers were young, and might have considered themselves and their corps materially injured by Mr. Randolph's ardency for reducing the army, they possessing much zeal for their profession—for these reasons he was willing that the house should forbear to act upon it, and be satisfied with its having been brought up, in hopes that it would not be without its good effects.—But he was not willing any unjust implication should be placed on Mr. Randolph by the committee, on which account he wished the report might be recommitted, and not go out to the world in this very exceptionable shape.

RICHMOND,

Friday, February 7, 1800.

An obliging gentleman of this city, has politely favored the Editor with a London paper (The Courier) of the 18th November, from which, he is enabled to lay before his readers a copious detail of the important proceedings at Paris, respecting the revolution effected by Buonaparte, in the government of the indivisible *republic.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, NOV. 10.

In the middle of the night, between the 8th and 9th, a great number of troops marched in file to the Palace of Elders. Buonaparte, attended by Moreau, Berthier, and a very numerous etat-major, repaired to the Palace of the Thuilleries, the entrances to which were barred against the citizens. The troops, the number of which was greatly encreased, particularly in cavalry and artillery, were reviewed by him about 11 in the morning. At the same hour, a strong squadron of cavalry was stationed before the Council of Five Hundred. At eight o'clock in the morning, the Council of Elders held an extraordinary meeting, with Lemercier for their president. They were summoned to it by the Members of the Committee of inspectors, who were joined in a few minutes after by the Directors, Sieyes and Roger Ducos. At half after nine o'clock, the Council of Antients passed the decree, of which we give a copy in the report of the sitting.

This decree was immediately notified to Buonaparte, who repaired to the council of Anttens, and took the oaths to execute the acts of the Legislative Body. "It is time (he said) that civil liberty and property should be respected. It is time that the defenders of the Country should receive the fruit of their sacrifices."

Buonaparte visited the Thuilleries, where he harangued the troops, who made the air resound with shouts of—*Vive Buonaparte!—Vive la Republique.*

The most perfect calm remains in Paris. The two following Proclamations of Buonaparte have been posted up there:

BUONAPARTE, GENERAL IN CHIEF, TO THE CITIZENS COMPOSING THE STATIONARY NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS, NOV. 9, 8th YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

Citizens,

"The Council of Antients, the Depositary of the National Wisdom, has just issued the following decree, which is authorized by the 102d and 103d articles, of the Constitutional Acts.

"It has charged me to take measures for the safety of the National Representation. Its removal is necessary, but only momentary. The Legislative Body will also concur in rescuing the Representation from the imminent danger into which the disorganization of all parts of the Administration has conducted us.

"In this important crisis, it requires the union and confidence of the Patriots. Rally round it, that is the only means of placing the Republic upon the basis of civil liberty, internal happiness, victory and peace.—*Vive la Republique!*

"BUONAPATE.

(A true copy) "BERTHIER.

BUONAPARTE, GENERAL IN CHIEF, TO THE SOLDIERS.

"Head Quarters at Paris, Nov. 9.

"Soldiers of the republic one and indivisible—The extraordinary Decree of Antients is conformable to the 102d Article of the constitutional Act. It places in me the command of the city and the army.

"I have accepted the appointment, to second the measures which the Council is about to take, and which are all in favor of the people.

"The Republic has been badly governed these two years. You have hoped that my return would put an end to so many evils. You have celebrated it with an union which imposes upon me the duties I fulfil. You will fulfil yours, and second your General with the energy, the firmness, and the confidence I have always beheld in you.

"Liberty, Victory, and Peace, will restore the French Republic to the rank which she held in Europe, of which folly or treason only have been able to deprive her.

"Live the Republic.

(A true copy) "BUONAPARTE.

"BERTHIER."

The following are the articles of the Constitution which have served for the basis of the measure adopted by the Antients.

Article 102. The council of Antients may change the residence of the Legislative Body. In such case it is to declare the place and time when and where the two Councils are to meet. The decree of the Antients on this subject is irrevocable.

103. On the day of this decree, neither the one or the other of the two Councils shall be at liberty to deliberate in the Commune where they have resided until then. The Members, who shall continue their functions there, shall be guilty of an attack on the safety of the Republic.

104. The Members of the Executive Directory, who shall delay or refuse to seal, and promulgate the decree transferring the Legislative Body, shall be guilty of the same offence.

105. If in twenty days after the time fixed by the Council of Antients, the majority of each of the two Councils shall not have made known to the Republic their arrival at the new place appointed, or their meeting in any other place whatever, the Administrators of the Departments, or in their default, the Civil Tribunals of the Departments, shall convene Primary Assemblies, to nominate Electors, who shall proceed immediately to the formation of a new Legislative Body for the election of 250 Deputies for the Council of Antients, and of 500 for the Council of Five Hundred.

They carry to a hundred and fifty, the number of the Members of the Council of Antients, who received, during the night, letters of convocation.

When Buonaporte presented himself at the bar of the Council of Antients, he was accompanied by Generals Berthier, Lefebvre, Moreau, and some others. We remarked, in the speech he pronounced, the assurances he gave that the events at the conclusion of the 18th century would be more astonishing than those of any other century.

The Directors Sieyes and Ducos are the only ones who signed the order for announcing by the Telegraph the decree of the Council of Antients. Their colleagues did not appear to take any active part in what passed. Poultier announces their dismission as certain, and asserts that Marescot, Berthier, and Talleyrand, are designed by the majority of the Councils to replace them.

The Quay of Voltaire, and the streets leading to the Thuilleries, are filled with troops. The Luxemburg is invested. The greatest tranquility reigns throughout Paris.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort:—"Suwarrow has had at Doneneschingen an interview with the Archduke Charles. It is thought that the subject relates to a suspension of arms."—*(Propagateur)*

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The minister of the interior to the central administrations of the departments, and the commissioners of the executive directory resident with those administrations.

"Paris, Nov. 9.

"Citizens, the Council of Elders, exercising the right vested in it by the 102d article of the Constitution, has, by a decree of this day, transferred the Legislative Body to the commune of St. Cloud.

"The proclamation which accompanies that decree will impress you with the grandeur of the motives that have produced the measure, and will inspire you with religious respect for that great act of public safety. Consider it, and announce it as the forerunner of internal tranquility and external peace. They both depend upon the stability which our republican institutions are at length on the point of receiving.

"General Buonaparte is charged with the execution of the decree. You will be convinced of the spirit which animates him by the perusal of his two Proclamations. You will find them annexed to the 321st number of the bulletin of the laws, which also contains the decree.

"Anticipate, Citizens Administrators, the intrigue of designing men, who make use of every transaction for the purposes of misrepresenting them, of corrupting the public mind, and misleading the best Citizens. Act with respect to the latter as the instruments of the wisdom of the council of Elders, and as faithful interpreters of the intentions and the generous efforts of the legislative body and the executive directory, to consolidate the republic. The armies, the soldiers, and generals, have all done their duty. They have conquered in every quarter, and the first Magistrates of the people are about to acquit themselves of their duty. Having triumphed over every faction and every defender, and now oppoing new convulsions by the empire of the laws, they will place Liberty, Equality, the Republic, and Peace, on a permanent foundation.

"The Central Commissioner shall require the most prompt promulgation of the decree, and the prices annexed to it; he shall announce to me the receipt of the present letter; and shall inform me without delay of the measures adopted by the Central Administration.

"Health and fraternity,

(Signed) "QUINETTE.

Note. To this circular letter are annexed the two Proclamations of General Buonaparte, which we inserted in our number of yesterday.

The pressure of matter obliges us to defer till tomorrow two circular letters, issued by the ministers of justice and the Police, with respect to the actual state of affairs—*Redacteur.*

The following is an extract of a dialogue between a member of the Antients and one of the Five Hundred, published in *The Redacteur.*—After explaining how the constitution warrants the council of Antients in removing the place of sitting of the Legislature, and assuring the citizens of Paris that the councils will resume their sittings in that city, it proceeds:

Member of Five Hundred—"But what is finally to be done? What is the great object of deliberation on account of which the Elders think there should be so extraordinary a scope for the freedom of opinion?"

Elder—"Do the necessaries which are about to be adopted give you uneasiness, my friend? You certainly were not alarmed when nothing was doing, and can any thing worse be done than such complete inaction? You do not then, perceive that we were very near the moment in which it would have been impossible to have done any thing, to have carried on war or to have made peace; to have recovered our liberty, our property, or the Republican Constitution, which is the palladium of both! You are then ignorant that the spoliating law of the forced loan has not relieved our finances; that the hostage law has kindled a civil war; that a part of the revenues of the 8th year is swallowed up in requisitions; that every species of public credit is extinct; that all the expences of individuals, which constitute the earnings of the tradesman and mechanic, are suspended; that all the manufactures are shut up; that we are entering into a winter, in which the poor are threatened with the absolute want of employment, and the rich must be without security; the peace alone can terminate so many calamities; that the restoration of our constitution, shaken as it is every where, can alone prevent the return of them, and put an end at once to the doubts of foreign powers with respect to the negociations for peace, and to the terror of the citizens, who have been always placed between tyranny and anarchy. Such, my friend, are the objects to which we must look with promptitude and mature attention, at a distance from restless, turbulent, and wicked minds, and from factions which are hired in the midst of us by foreign powers. These are the reasons why we must place between Paris and the authorities of the nation, between intrigue and enlightened talents, between perverse and patriotic minds the distance of some leagues, which prevent improper and dangerous communications."

Member of Five Hundred.—"Between ourselves, I must, however, observe, my friend, that I dread the interference of Buonaparte in this business. His reputation, the consideration in which he is held, the just confidence which the soldiers have in his talents, and, above all, those very talents, may give him a formidable ascendancy over the destiny of the Republic. Should the fate of liberty depend upon him? were he to prove a Cæsar or a Cromwell———."

Elder.—"A Cæsar! a Cromwell! had parts to play, obsolete parts, unworthy of a man of sense, as not those which a good man would adopt. It is thus Buonaparte has explained himself on several occasions. "It would be sacrilege," said he once, "to entertain an idea of making an attack on a Representative Government, IN this enlightened age of liberty.' 'None but a fool,' said he at another time, would wish in the folly of his heart to destroy the pledge of the Republic against the Royalty of Europe, after having maintained it with so much glory and so many perils!" But, my friend, what is, in fact, this conduct of Buonaparte? He is called upon; he attends. The Council commands; he obeys. This is the whole. Do you know what would have rendered him strongly suspected in my eyes, and made him a subject of just alarms for liberty? Not a precipitate acceptance, not even an eager offer of his arms and his renown, but his refusal. The Council of Elders having conceived views for a general pacification, for the establishment of internal order, for the restoration of liberty, property, & the security of the Republican Constitution, requiring Buonaparte merely to protect the translation of the Legislative Body, and Buonaparte refusing thus to contribute to the public safety. In such event, this is what, in my opinion, every discriminate man would say of him: "A system of profound ambition has dictated this refusal. All is lost to the Republic. Anarchy is prevailing, dissolution is impending, and Buonaparte sees it. He means to solicit the command of an army; he will obtain it. Once at the head of sixty or eighty thousand men, when disorder shall attain its utmost height in France, when every citizen, tired with searching for a victim, or an asylum, shall turn his eyes towards him, shall stretch out his arms, and solicit from him vengeance, or justice and protection; then, in order to be invested with absolute power, he will have nothing to do, but merely to consent to receive it. Royalty itself, and such Royalty! will voluntarily present itself to him. The nation debased by misfortune, will offer to him a sceptre of iron. Such is the inference, my friend, which I should draw from the refusal of Buonaparte; and it would be against such refusal I should invoke the poignard of Brutus. But liberty, the Republic, the country sigh for the acceptance, simple and plain, of a power given by the wise patriots who compose the council of Elders. Ah! who could be more deserving of their confidence than the warrior who has so often displayed his love of liberty, who has avenged her with so much glory of so many of her enemies, to whom she is indebted for her preservation, and who owes him so much in return, they would attack his valour and his genius?"

November 11.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The Minister of Police apprises his fellow-citizens, that the Councils were assembled at St. Cloud, in order to deliberate upon the interests of the Republic, and of Liberty, when General Buonaparte, who had gone to the Council of Five Hundred to denounce some Counter-Revolutionary manœuvres, narrowly escaped being assassinated.

The genius of the Repnblic preserved that General—he returned to Paris with his escort. The Legislative Body have taken every possible measure to secure the triumph and glory of the Republic.

This intelligence was circulated in the principal coffee-houses, play-houses, and places of public resort in Prris, and was every where received with cries of bravo, and with applauses.

The transferring of the Councils to St. Cloud was conducted with the utmost calmness. Buonaparte made his appearance there at noon, accompanied by the whole of his staff about an hour after Sieyes and Roger Ducos arrived.

The Council of Five Hundred placed themselves in the Green House; that of the Elders in the gallery of Mignard; vast rooms and by the half too large. An immense concourse of people surrounded the gates with earger curiosity.

Among the members of the council of Elders to whom summonses of attendance were not addressed, *The Journal des Hommes* mentions Montenayon, Le Sage Senault, Moreau (De L'Yonne), Philip (Du Leman), &c. &c.

It is said that the measures adopted by the council of Elders were suggested by the desire of disconcerting the projects that had been planned in an assembly at the Hotel de Salm, where some very prominent characters were observed. These projects had for their object to convert the two councils into a National Convention, from which were to be discarded certain persons, and to invest the Government in the hands of a committee of public safety. It is added that a well known public fuctionay promoted this project, and had charged himself with bringing over Buonaparte; but that the General, far from seconding his designs, had given information of them to the council of Elders.

The orders for shutting the barriers, which were issued yesterday were immediately recalled. The mails did not go off yesterday by the post 'till half past seven in the evening.

The telegraphs in all directions were constantly at work.

A great number of couriers extraordinary were dispatched during the night.

On the morning, when it was announced that Buonaparte was called upon by the Elders, he assembled round him all his Staff. The Director Moulins was for ordering a battalion to go and surround the general's house. At the same moment the Directorial guard quitted the Luxembourgh in order to join Sieyes and Roger Ducos at the Thuilleries.

Gohier, Moulins and Barras were assembled at the directorial palace, when Roger Ducos came in to enquire whether certain reports that had reached him were true. His colleagues having informed him that they had no information of them, "I will go in quest of it," said he; and immediately went to the inspectors of the council of Elders.

During this time, Sieyes was on horse back alone in the Luxembourgh garden, where his Aid-de-camp Dersonval came and joined him. He afterwards went to the inspectors of the council of Elders.

About ten o'clock Gohier, Barras, and Moulins, called for the commandant of the 17th division, that he might give an account of his conduct to the directory. His answer was, that he no longer had the command of the 17th division; that it was under the orders of General Buonaparte, from whow he had just been receiving instructions pursuant to the decree.

At eleven o'clock Barras yesterday sent in his resignation, and Buonaparte gave orders for a detachment of dragoons to escort him to Gros-Bois, where he had expressed a wish to retire.

Sieyes and Roger Ducos voluntarily gave in their resignation.

The Municipalities of the twelve divisions of Paris are suspended, and the central commissioners appointed to receive in the meantime.

On quitting the council of Elders, Buonaparte met Bottot, Barras's Secretary, who seemed to have come to intercede for the ex-director. The General talked to him for a few instants in private. He then addressed him in such a manner as to be heard by those around him.

"What have you done," said the general, with that France which I left you in so prosperous a state? I left you at peace—I have found you engaged in war. I left you surrounded with victory—I found you overwhelmed with disaster. I sent you millions from Italy, and I every where found rapacious laws and heart-breaking misery. What have you done with an hundred thousand Frenchmen with whom I was acquainted? They are dead; and most of all the companions of my glory have fallen.

"It is time to confer upon the defenders of the country that confidence to which they have so many claims. Believe not what a set of factious people say, that we should all of us soon be the enemies of the Republic, we who have consolidated it by our toil and our courage. We desire to see no better patriots than the brave men who have bled in the services of the Republic."

Two millions were yesterday taken to the public treasury before three o'clock, and two more are promised to-day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Paris November 10.—8th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

In consequence of the decree of the council of elders of the date of the 9th November, which gave to general Buonaparte the command of the 17th military division, of the guard of the Legislative body, of the executive directory, of the national sedentary guards, of the troops of the line within the constitutional circle, and within the whole extent of the 17th division;

General Buonaparte names the general of division Lefebvre, his first lieut. and the general of brigade Andreoissi, chief of the general staff, having under his orders adjutants general Caffarelli and Doucet.

The general of division commands all the cavalry. The general of division Lanet commands at the national palace of the antients; he will have for the chief of his staff the chief of brigade Milhaud. The general of brigade Marmont commands the artillery.

The general of division Bervier retains the command of the invalids. The general of brigade Marrand retains the command of Paris.

BUONAPARTE.

(True copy) ALEX. BERTHIER.

November 12.

The new oath is fidelity to the Republic, one and indivisible, and to the national representation.

Gohier is still in Paris.

Buonaparte was wounded in the face during the disturbance which took place upon his entering the Council of Five hundred. One of the grenadiers saved him from the thrust of a poignard.

The Committees of the Legislative Body yesterday announced to the Consuls that they had entered on their functions, and the Consuls answered they had done the same.

Buonaparte accuses the late Directory of breaking the treaty of Campo Formio. The members of the Council of Five Hundred, who attempted to assassinate him, have been arrested.

Berthier is Minister of War, Reinhard of Foreign Affairs, Genissieux of Justice, and Zuinette of the Interior.

The two Committees held, it is said, their first sitting yesterday. They then communicated to the Consulate their installation. There is no longer any person at St. Cloud. The Consulate also, in their turn, announced that they had entered on their functions.

Gaudin, formerly Commissary of the treasury, is appointed minister of Finance. Maret, the Ex Ambassador of Naples, Secretary General of the Consulship.

Moulin saved himself from the Luxemburgh by a window. Gohier goes to-night to sleep at home.

The Consulate sits at the Luxemburgh, Sieyes and Roger Ducos have returned to-night.

COUNCIL OF ANTIENTS.

Sitting of Nov. 9.

Cornet (du Loiret,) in the name of the Committee of Inspectors, consisting of Courtois, Fabres, Baraillon, and Beaupuits, elected on the 26th of October, gave in a report, of which the following is a copy:

Representatives of the people,

The confidence which you have placed in your committee of Inspectors has imposed on it the duty of watching for your individual security, which is inseparably connected with the safety of the public. For when the representatives of a nation are menaced in their persons; when they do not enjoy in their deliberations the most absolute independence; when the acts that should emanate from them have not that character, liberty is no more, the republic is at an end. The most alarming

[illegible] have manifested themselves for some days past; the most sinister reports have been made to us; if some measures are not taken, if the Council of Antients does not place the country and liberty in a state of security from the very great dangers that still threaten them; the conflagration will become general, and we shall no longer be able to arrest its devouring effects. It will alike involve friends and enemies, the country will be consumed, and those who shall escape the flames will pour out bitter but unavailing tears on the ashes which it may leave behind in its course. You are yet able, Representatives of the people, to avert this fate. An instant is sufficient; but if you do not seize it, the Republic will have existed, and its skeleton will be in the talons of vultures contending for its mingled limbs.

Your committee of Inspectors are aware that conspirators are repairing in crowds to Paris; that those who are there already are waiting for the signal to raise their poignards against the Representatives of the nation, against the members of the first authorities of the Republic. It has, therefore, convened this extraordinary assembly to inform you on this subject. It has conceived it right to invite the deliberations of the Council on the part which it may be proper to take in this great crisis. The council of Antients possesses the power of saving the country and liberty. It would be to doubt its profound wisdom, to suppose that it will not seize the opportunity of exerting it with its usual firmness and energy.

Cornet concluded the report with proposing that the council should pass the following decree:

The council of Antients, in virtue of the 102d, 103d, and 104th Articles of the Constitution, decree as follows:

"1. The Legislative body shall be transferred to the commune of St. Cloud, where the two councils will hold their sittings in the two wings of the palace.

"2. They shall repair thither at noon to-morrow, the 19th Brumaire (10th Nov.) Any continuation of their functions or deliberations elsewhere, and before that time, is prohibited.

"3. General Buonaparte is engaged with the execution of the present decree. He shall take every measure necessary for the safety of the national representation. The General commanding the 17th military division, the guard of the Legislative body, the stationary national guards, the troops of the line, who may be without the commune of Paris, the constitutional district, and the whole extent of the station of the 17th division, are put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity. The citizens shall assist him with all their ability, when called upon to do so.

"4. General Buonaparte is invited into the midst of the council, to receive a copy of the present decree, and to take an oath. He shall consult with the committees of inspection of the two councils.

"5. The present decree shall be forthwith communicated by message to the Council of Five Hundred and the Executive Directory; it shall be printed, posted up, and transmitted to all the communes of the Republic by extraordinary couriers."—*Adopted.*

The Council of Antients also decreed the following:

The Council of Antients to the French nation.

"Frenchmen, the council of Antients exercises the right delegated to it by the 102d article of the constitution, of changing the residence of the Legislative body.—It exercises this right in order to suppress the factions which aim at subjugating the national representation, and in order to restore internal peace. It exercises this right in order also to restore that external peace, which humanity and your lengthened sacrifices demand. The common safety and common prosperity are the objects of this constitutional measure. They shall be accomplished. And do you, inhabitants of Paris remain tranquil; the presence of the Legislative body will soon be restored to you. Frenchmen, the results of this day will soon shew whether the Legislature be worthy and capable of preparing the means of your happiness. Live the people, by whom, and in whom, exists the Republic. The present address shall be printed, proclaimed, and posted up, along with the decree transferring the residence of the Legislative body, and its forming a part of it."

The Decree and Proclamation were adopted.

General Buonaparte appeared at the bar, accompanied by generals Berthier, Lefebvre, Moreau, Macdonald, &c. General Buonaparte addressed the Council to the following effect:

"*Citizens Representatives,*

"The Republic was perishing. You knew this, and your decree has saved it.—Misery to those who would trouble and disturb it. Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebvre, and all my companions in arms, I shall arrest them. Seek not, in the past, examples which may retard your progress! Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th century! Nothing in the termination of that century resembles the present moment. Your wisdom has passed this decree, our arms shall execute it. We will a Republic, founded on true Leberty, on civil liberty, and national representation. We shall have it—I swear it—I swear it in my name, and that of my companions in arms."

Lively applause proceeded from the tribunes, the President called them to order—The council remained tranquil.

The President.—"General, the Council of Elders receives your oaths, and entertains no doubt of their sincerity, and your zeal to fulfil them. He who never, in vain, promised victories to his country, must execute with fervour his new engagements of service and fidelity."

Garat requested to be heard.

The President observed, that after the decree which the council had passed, there could be no discussion, either in Paris or elsewhere, before noon of the following day.

The President then stated, that the order of the day for to-morrow at noon was a report of Lebrun on the finances.

The sitting broke up amidst cries of *Vive la Republique! Vive la Constitution!*—This exclamation was reiterated by the Council and the spectators. The members then separated.

Sitting at St. Cloud, Nov. 10.

The President began by reading a letter from Barras; for which see the Sittings of the Council of Five Hundred.

Savary,—"I am at a loss to know the motives which have occasioned the change in the place of meeting of the Legislative Body. I was informed of the notice that has been distributed about. I received no letter of summons.

"I am convinced it was not upon light grounds, and without very cogent reasons, that the Commission of Inspectors has has caused the Council of Elders to avail themselves of the power which the Constitution gave them, of changing their place of residence; but however great confidence we may repose in them, we ought to call upon them for an acount of the imminent dangers to which the Republic is exposed: our colleagues in the other Council ought likewise to be informed of them.

"It is highly expedient that each of us should know to what extent the country is in danger, and the basis on which our deliberations and decisions should rest. I therefore move, that the Commission of Inspectors do deliver in a detailed account of the detected conspiracy—if not publicly, at least in a Secret Committee."

Regnier.—"That proposition tends to renew the discussion of what was decided by the decree of yesterday, which is irrevocable—a decree, in which the majority acquiesced, and which is every where looked upon as enacted. There would be the greatest danger to divulge publicly, or even in a Secret Committee, at least for the present the manœuvres of the horrid conspiracy against the Republic. I therefore call for the order of the day on that proposition."

Guyomard seconded the motion of Savary; and observed that one of the reasons adduced in the report of Cornudet was frivolous, as it never appeared that freedom of voting was put under any restraint before yesterday's proceedings.

Colombel.—"We are no longer in the times of the Committee of Public Safety, who, under a veil of mistery, dictated laws to the Convention.

"The Commission owes to itself, to the Legislative Body, and to all France, to give in a report of the motives, whatever they may be, which induced it to call for a change in the place of residence of the Legislature."

Cornudet.—"For the present Council should only think of giving assent to the decree of yesterday: The deliberation was here interrupted, and he said,

"Representatives, Gen. Buonaparte has come among you to denounce Counter Revolutionary conspiracies; he was received with fraternal affection: he went afterwards to the Council of Five Hundred; he was received with daggers!"—*(An exhalation of horror.)*

Lucien Buonaparte was escorted by his guard to the Council of Elders. There he rendered an account of the afflicting situation of the Council of Five Hundred; of the tyrannical influence exercised by some members; and of the utter impracticability of all deliberation.

The Council of Elders, after sitting a long while in a Secret Committee, passed a decree of urgence in sixteen articles, of which the following are the contents:

That the Directorial authority shall be abolished.

That an Executive Consular Committee *(ad interim)* consisting of three members, shall be appointed, and that they be instructed to obtain an honorable and solid peace.

That this Committee shall possess all the powers of the Directory.

That this Committee shall be composed of General Buonaparte, Seyes, and Roger Ducos.

That the Legislative body shall be adjourned till the 1st Nivose (Feb. 20)

That the following members of the Legislative Body shall be expelled, viz. Briot, Boulay Paty, General Jourdan, Bertrand of Calvados, Stevenotte, and other conspicuous Jacobins, to the number of sixty-one.

There shall be appointed from each Council a Legislative Committee of Superintendance.

That these Committees shall consist of twenty-one members each.

That they shall co-operate with the Executive Consular Commission of three.

The Councils may be extraordinarily convoked for the ratification of peace, or in the case of public danger.

That the members of the Councils shall preserve all their privileges during the adjournment, and may be employed in any office without losing their rights as Representatives,

Thanks were voted to the guards, &c. who saved Buonaparte.

The Council then broke up at 7 o'clock.

Evening Sitting of 10th November.

At nine o'clock the Sitting was resumed. Several Resolutions of the Council of Five Hundred were referred to the Special Committees.

The Council received the Resolution concerning the suppression of the Directory, the exclusion of 62 members, and the adjournment of the Legislative Body.—Some opposition was made to the insertion of two names on the list.

Guyomard expressed apprehension that the Resolution was in the degree unconstitutional, as the Social Compact forbade the Legislative Body to delegate its powers.

Several members proposed that the excluded members should be heard; but at length the Council agreed to the Resolution.

The Council then proceeded to the nomination of the intermediate Legislative Body. The following are the names of the members who compose it:

Garat,	Sedilley,	Carllemet,
Cornudet,	Porcher,	Lemercier,
Regnier,	Creter,	Cousin,
Cornet,	Rousseau,	Courtois,
Vimer,	Lenoir,	Boutevolie,
Dupere,	Laroche,	Dumetz,
Peres (of the Upper Pyrennees)	Chassiron,	Vernier,
	Fargues,	and
Gonpil,	Lebrun,	Beauprey,
———,	Lanssat.	

The Sitting at length terminated, and the President declared that the next Sitting would be at the Thuilleries on the 20th February.

[☞ *We are obliged to omit for want of room many important particulars contained in the London paper in our possession, relative to the revolution at Paris, which shall be given in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

IMPORTANT.

☞ *By the Brig Amiable Matilda, arrived at New-York, from England, London papers are received, to November 30, which we have been favored with, by a gentleman of this city. The following are extracts from them, and we are pleased to find that they confirm in the fullest manner the recent* GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE. *U. S. Gaz.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, November 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received this day from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Head-Quarters, Montenaux, Oct. 26, '99.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that a report was this morning received by general Melas from General Karaczai, (who commanded a corps of 6000 men near Novi to observe the chief debouche from Genoa) stating that he had been attacked by very superior numbers of the enemy, and after a very severe engagement, had been obliged to to retire with considerable loss to Alexandria, where he had taken up a position behind Bormida. General Kray marched this morning with a considerable reinforcement, and I hope will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progress. A resolution has been taken on the part of the commander in chief immediately to embody the Piedmontese army; these troops are to be placed in every respect upon their antient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and are in no manner whatever to be made subject to Austrian discipline. The Piedmontese troops that are employed have behaved upon all occasions in the most gallant and honorable manner. Vast numbers of deserters come in daily, who all describe the distress of the enemy, for want of provisions, to be extreme.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Head Quarters, Contalo, Nov. 6, '99.

My Lord,

In my last letter I had the honor of acquainting your lordship, that in consequence of information having been received that a large detachment of the enemy was coming from the side of Savoy, the army made a movement on its right. The French having taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Sulucco, threatening our communication with Turin, general Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his right, and a camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano.

These operations, when connected with the system of defence only, upon which this army had so long been acting, deceived the French into a belief that the Austrians were in full retreat.—The evacuation of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the purpose of adding a very considerable force to the army, confirmed still more this opinion. Elated with these hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the third took possession of Savigliant.

On the fourth the enemy marched in three columns to attack the Austrian army. The first column marched from Savigliano by Marenne, the second by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Fossano, which had been put in a state of defence, and was occupied by a considerable garrison. It happened that the Austrian army moved with the same intent, at the same time, and in the same number of columns, and upon the same roads. Lieutenant-general Ott commanded the right column. Lieut-general Gottersheim the left. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very severe engagement that gen. Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne: a part retired to Genola, and a part to Sivigliano. Gen. Ott pursued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon and above 1000 prisoners.—The column of gen. Elsnitz, that was destined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable resistance. The action lasted for several hours, and it was not 'till the arrival of the column of gen. Ott from Savigliano upon the rear of the French that victory declared in favor of the Austrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in pursuit of the enemy: Gen. Ott by Villa Fallette, gen. Elsnitz by Valdigi.—The army halted at night at Centalo. The column of general Gottersheim repulsed the French from Fossano to Murazzo. It will appear surprising, that while our army was at Centalo, a division of the French army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi with the Stura in their rear, over which there was no bridge. Early in the morning of the 5th, the army marched in two columns to Ronchi and Murazza. The enemy, surprized, made no resistance, and two hundred prisoners were taken without any loss. It appears that the French army was completely defeated, and that this division was left there without orders.

The Austrians have made in two days above 3000 prisoners. The army being extremely fatigued remained at Ronchi; but this morning general Malas having determined to follow up his success with the greatest vigor, the army marced in two columns, one upon the entrenched camp of the Madona del Almo, and the other upon Casaglia; the enemy retreated every where upon our approach; it is reported that the French are retiring over the mountains. It is impossible to do justice to the valour and perseverance of the Austrian army. The operations of the army prior and subsequent to this affair, when considered in a military point of view, entitles the commander in chief to the admiration of the whole world. Accounts were received yesterday from general Kray, that he had attacked the enemy near Alexandria, and obliged them to retire to Pozzolo Formigio, with the loss of 1000 prisoners.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Extraordinary Gazette*, in our paper of this day, contains the pleasing account of the enemy having been defeated in Italy on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant in actions of great severity with the Imperial army—There is very little mention made of the hostile operations in this quarter previous to the first of those days, when according to their own official details, the French obtained several advantages, and possessed themselves of Pignerol, Suzz, Saluzzo, Savigliano, and Mondovi. These facts are however, admitted in general terms: Lord William Bentinck the writer of the gazette statement, who says, that the evacuation of Mondovi was a measure of prudence on the part of the Austrians, for the purpose of strengthening their main body. Deceived by the movements of the Imperialists, and elated, by their former successes, the enemy advanced on the 4th, with a view of cutting off the communication between the position of general Melas and the city of Turin. In this movement they were promptly met by three columns of the Austrian army. A desperate conflict ensued in various directions. Success continued for sometime doubtful; but in the end the enemy were defeated in all points. The French account of these actions says that the Imperialists, availing themselves of the superiority of their forces, attempted to turn their left; that two of the republican divisions took positions at Centalo, Murazzo, and Rochi; and that the loss of their opponents was very considerable." Thus we find that the French on this occasion did not claim the victory; and every circumstance considered there is no room to suspect that the account of Lord William Bentinck is not perfectly accurate.

On the 5th and 6th (of the proceedings of which days the French statements make no mention) Gen. Melas followed up his successes, and the French are supposed to have retreated over the mountains with the loss of 3000 men made prisoners. The enemy were at the same time attacked by the general Kray (who was sent to the assistance of Gen. Karaczai) near Alexandria, and forced to retire to Pozzola Formigoi, with the loss of 1000 prisoners.—These advantages must be considered as of the highest importance to the cause of the allies, inasmuch as they are calculated to frustrate the plans of the enemy for the remainder of the campaign, if not to enable the Imperialists to drive them entirely from the Italian territories. The French, it is probable, will not now be capable of maintaining themselves in the country of Genoa, and the undisturbed investment of the Coni, the only Piedmontese fortress that remains in their hands, is expected immediately to take place. The army of Piedmont is forthwith to be embodied for the service of its own sovereign who, it is thought, is about to return to his capital at Turin.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1800.

Our paper of to-day will be found to contain many of the important particulars relative to this new Revolution which has transpired at Paris, and which we can present to our readers as the most correct and interesting that has yet been offered to the public. The plans agitated by Buonaparte and Sieyes, was with the greatest caution concealed, and effected with like address; by which means they superseded any defensive preparations of the Jacobinic party, and carried their project into execution to their utter astonishment, and remote from the most distant idea of the event.

The following is a summary of facts taken from "The Courier."

On the morning of the 9th the Committee of Inspectors of the Council of Antients presented a report, in which they said that there were alarming symptoms, and that the country was in danger; they proposed therefore to remove the sittings of the Legislature to *St. Cloud*, and to intrust the safety of the national representation to general Buonaparte. The proposition was instantly adopted. By the constitution, the council of antients possess the power of removing the sittings of the Legislature from Paris. On the 10th both Councils met at St. Cloud.

The Council of Five Hundred presented a very agitated scene. The Sitting opened with a motion for a Report upon the state of the republic. Without entering into a discussion of this motion, it was proposed that all the members should take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The proposition was received with loud plaudits, interrupted by frequent exclamations of *Down with the Dictators!* After each member had taken the oath, the Council passed a declaration, that they were constituted to the number of a majority required by the Constitution.

A letter from Barras was then read, giving in his resignation. While the Council were deliberating, Buonaparte, accompanied by 60 grenadiers, entered the Hall, and walked up towards the President, his brother. Several of the members immediately darted towards him, and pushed him back. Some proposed to out-law him.—One member, Arena, his countryman, attempted to stab him. The blow, however, was warded off by a grenadier, who received it in his arm. Buonaparte then drew back, ordered the grenadiers to withdraw, and left the Hall himself. His conduct was then vehemently reprobated, his appointment of general of the legislative guard was proposed to be annulled, and the Council of Ancients was complained of as having violated the Constitution.—The President interrupted this debate by quitting the President's chair and throwing off his scarf. The doors were immediately opened, and a file of grenadiers entered and took away Lucien Buonaparte. A strong detachment of soldiers followed, and an officer ordered the Hall to be cleared in general Buonaparte's name. This order was immediately carried into execution. Meanwhile the Council of Antients resolved in a Secret Committee, to abolish the Directory, and to appoint a Legislative Commission of twenty five members, and an Executive Commission of three members who were charged to procure a solid and honorable peace. In the evening, they appointed the persons to fill these Commissions, and then adjourned to the 20th of February. The remains of the Council of Five Hundred also met in the evening and having passed a decree similar to the Council of Antients, adjourned also to the 20th of February. The three members of the Executive Commission, are Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos."

In contemplating this revolution, every person must be struck with the coincidence between the conduct of Buonaparte in dissolving the councils, and the conduct of Cromwell in dissolving the Long Parliament. The French papers say, that these measures were rendered necessary, in order to defeat a conspiracy for converting the councils into a national convention, and for reviving the committee of public safety. This is probably a plea *ad captandum* Buonaparte knew that the best way to gain over the people was to alarm them with an idea that the reign of terror would be revived. The alarm was successful. The people wondered and submitted, and the change was brought about without the slightest disturbance at Paris.—It cannot be denied, that this is the most glaring violation of the constitution, and the independence of a Legislative body, that has taken place since the revolution. In the former struggles, the contest has been between the Executive and Legislative bodies. The directory have triumphed at one time, the legislative at another—but in this instance, a bold and daring mind, possessed neither of directorial nor legislative functions, steps in seizes the helm, and dissolves both the directory and the councils. It is not to be supposed that so vast a plan has been conceived and matured since the return of *Buonaparte*.—It probably owes its origin to the deep and subtle policy of *Sieyes*, who felt that he could not carry it into execution without the aid of the genius, the skill, the promptitude, the courage, and above all, the popularity of such a man as *Buonaparte*. He was therefore sent for purposely from Egypt.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY,

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, in a suit depending between Leroy & Bayard, plaintiffs, and the executors of Thomas Mann Randolph, defendants

A TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, formerly belonging to the said Thomas M. Randolph, supposed to contain 1200 acres. There are upwards of 150 acres of James river low grounds belonging to the tract, a part of them on Sabot Island. For further particulars, respecting the situation and value of the land, such persons as are desirous of purchasing, are referred to Joseph Watkins, Esq; of Goochland.

At the same time will be SOLD, that valuable estate called VERINA, formerly the property of the said Thomas M. Randolph, situated on James River, and distant from Richmond about twelve miles; unless the balance of the sum for which it was originally mortgaged be paid before the day of sale.

The SALE, of both tracts, will take place at the *Eagle Tavern*, in the city of *Richmond*, on *Friday* the 28th of this month, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

3w BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1800.

PETER HISKELL,
AT THE SIGN OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON ON HORSE-BACK,
Corner of King and Pitt Streets,
ALEXANDRIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened TAVERN at the above place, and is provided with a stock of the BEST LIQUORS, and every other article requisite in his line of business.—He has in his employ an Ostler, who is much esteemed in that line, and is also considered as being an excellent Farrier. From the experience which he has had as Innkeeper, during his long residence in Staunton, he flatters himself it is the confidence of pleasing those who may favour him with their custom, and pledges himself to use every endeavor to give general satisfaction.

He keeps, on hire for the accommodation of the public, a Coaches, with good horses and a careful Driver—also an excellent Riding Horse.

A Line of Stages runs from this house to George Town, Baltimore and Philadelphia, &c. &c. every morning, and arrives from said places every evening.

December 14. 1aw 3m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THOMAS MAULE, & EBENEZER MAULE, of the city of Richmond, Millers, having applotted the subscribers, Trustees, and having conveyed to them by deed of trust, bearing date the 29th of November last, their whole estate both real and personal, for the benefit of such creditors who shall within one hundred and twenty days from the date thereof, subscribe their names by their legal representatives: it is requested due attention may be paid to this advertisement that the Trustees may be acquainted with the amount of the debts due from said Maules, towards making a dividend so soon as any money may come into their possession.

CORNELIUS BUCK.
JAMES D. LADD.
Wm. WISEHAM.

Richmond Dec. 1, 1799.

At a Court for the United States, for the middle circuit, in the Virginia district, continued and held at the city of Richmond, on Friday the sixth day of December, 1799.

Henry Banks, Plaintiff.
AGAINST
David Campbell and William Mc-Whann, administrators of Patrick Campbell, deceased, John M'Queen and James Warington, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A copy, Teste,
Wm. MARSHALL, CLK.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On the first day of next Month,
(February) *at Mallam's tavern, in Hanover town, will be exposed to sale, for ready money,*
A TWO STORY FRAMED GRANARY,
about 24 feet square, *to be taken down and removed by the purchaser.*

Also, a quantity of *Oak Timber*, suitable for Ship-building.

Dec. 17, 1799. 3aw3w

COMMITTED to the Jail of Accomack county, on the 23d June, 1799, a negro man, who calls himself

MOSES,

About 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, of yellowish complexion, about 22 years of age, says he belongs to a Ruth Forguson, near Deep Creek Creek-Roads, in the county of Kent, and late of Delaware. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS CROPPER, Dep. Sh.

Jan. 20, '99. 3m§

ANDREW DIXON, Register of the Land Office,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Prosser, in Main street, between the Capitol square and the Bell-Tavern, where he will attend to the duties of his office.

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends applying to the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond, at their next session, for a license to keep a Tavern at the house where he now lives, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets

☞ From the anxiety of many of our readers to procure the Speech of GENERAL MARSHALL, on Mr. *Livingſton's* reſolutions, relative to the caſe of JONATHAN ROBBINS, we have commenced it on an extra ſheet, in order to gratify them as early as poſſible.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

SPEECH

Of the HON. JOHN MARSHALL, *delivered in the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States on the reſolution of the* Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, *relative to* Thomas Naſh, *alias* Jonathan Robbins.

MR. MARSHALL

Said, believing as he did moſt ſeriouſly, that in a government conſtituted like that of the United States, much of the public happineſs depended, not only on its being rightly adminiſtered, but on the meaſures of adminiſtration being rightly underſtood—On reſcuing public opinion from thoſe numerous prejudices with which ſo many cauſes might combine to ſurround it: he could not but have been highly gratified with the very eloquent, and what was ſtill more valuable, the very able, and very correct argument, which had been delivered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) againſt the reſolutions now under conſideration. He had not expected that the effect of this argument would have been univerſal, but he had cheriſhed the hope, and in this he had not been diſappointed, that it would be very extenſive. He did not flatter himſelf with being able to ſhed much new light on the ſubject, but as the argument in oppoſition to the reſolutions had been aſſailed, with conſiderable ability, by gentlemen of great talents, he truſted the houſe would not think the time miſapplied, which would be devoted to the re-eſtabliſhment of the principles contained in that argument, and to the refutation of thoſe advanced in oppoſition to it. In endeavoring to do this, he ſhould notice the obſervations in ſupport of the reſolutions, not in the preciſe order in which they were made, but as they applied to the different points he deemed neceſſary to maintain, in order to demonſtrate, that the conduct of the executive of the United States, could not juſtly be charged with the errors imputed to it by the reſolutions.

This firſt propoſition, he ſaid, was that the caſe of Thomas Naſh, as ſtated to the preſident, was completely within the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, entered into between the United States and Great-Britain.

He read the article and then obſerved—The caſus fœderis of this article occurs, when a perſon having committed murder or forgery within the juriſdiction of one of the contracting parties, and having ſought an aſylum in the country of the other, is charged with the crime, and his delivery demanded, on ſuch proof of his guilt as according to the laws of the place where he ſhall be found, would juſtify his apprehenſion and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed.

The caſe ſtated is, that Thomas Naſh, having committed a murder on board a Britiſh frigate, navigating the high ſeas under a commiſſion from his Britannic Majeſty, had ſought an aſylum within the United States, and on this caſe his delivery was demanded by the miniſter of the king of Great-Britain.

It is manifeſt that the caſe ſtated, if ſupported by proof, is within the letter of the article, provided a murder committed in a Britiſh frigate, on the high ſeas, be committed within the juriſdiction of that nation.

That ſuch a murder is within their juriſdiction has been fully ſhewn by the gentleman from Delaware. The principle is, that the juriſdiction of a nation extends to the whole of its territory, and to its own citizens in every part of the world. The laws of a nation are rightfully obligatory on its own citizens in every ſituation, where thoſe laws are really extended to them. This principle is founded on the nature of civil union. It is ſupported every where by public opinion, and is recognized by writers on the law of nations. Rutherforth, in his ſecond volume, page 180, ſays, "The juriſdiction which a civil ſociety has over the perſons of its members, affects them immediately, whether they are within its territories or not."

This general principle is eſpecially true, and is particularly recognized, with reſpect to the fleets of a nation on the high ſeas. To puniſh offences committed in its fleets, is the practice of every nation in the univerſe; and conſequently the opinion of the world is, that a fleet at ſea, is within the juriſdiction of the nation to which it belongs. Rutherforth, 2 vol. page 491, ſays, "There can be no doubt about the juriſdiction of a nation over the perſons, which compoſe its fleet, when they are out at ſea, whether they are ſailing upon it, or are ſtationed in any particular part of it."

The gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) though he has not directly controverted this doctrine, has ſought to weaken it, by obſerving, that the juriſdiction of a nation at ſea could not be complete even in its own veſſels; and in ſupport of this poſition he urged the admitted practice, of ſubmitting to ſearch for contraband—a practice not tolerated on land, within the territory of a neutral power. The rule is as ſtated; but is founded on a principle which does not affect the juriſdiction of a nation over its citizens or ſubjects in its ſhips. The principle is, that in the ſea itſelf, no nation has any juriſdiction. All may equally exerciſe their rights, and conſequently the right of a belligerent power to prevent aid being given to his enemy, is not reſtrained by any ſuperior right of a neutral in the place. But if this argument poſſeſſed any force, it would not apply to national ſhips of war, ſince the uſages of nations does not permit them to be ſearched.

According to the practice of the world then, and the opinions of writers on the law of nations, the murder committed on board a Britiſh frigate navigating the high ſeas, was a murder committed within the juriſdiction of the Britiſh nation.

Although ſuch a murder is plainly within the letter of the article, it has been contended not to be within its juſt conſtruction, becauſe at ſea, all nations have a common juriſdiction, and the article correctly conſtrued, will not embrace a caſe of concurrent juriſdiction.

It is deemed unneceſſary to controvert this conſtruction, becauſe the propoſition—*that the United States had no juriſdiction over the murder committed by Thomas Naſh*, is believed to be completely demonſtrable.

It is not true that all nations have juriſdiction over all the offences committed at ſea. On the contrary no nation has any juriſdiction at ſea, but over its own citizens or veſſels, or offences againſt itſelf. This principle is laid down 2d Ruth. 488 and 491.

The American government has on a very ſolemn occaſion, avowed the ſame principle. The firſt miniſter of the French republic aſſerted and exerciſed powers of ſo extraordinary a nature, as unavoidably to produce a controverſy with the United Siates. The ſituation in which the government then found itſelf was ſuch, as neceſſarily to occaſion a very ſerious and mature conſideration of the opinions it ſhould adopt. Of conſequence, the opinions then declared, deſerve great reſpect. In the caſe alluded to, Mr. Genet had aſſerted the right of fitting out privateers in the American ports, and of manning them with American citizens, in order to cruize againſt nations with whom America was at peace. In reaſoning againſt this extravagant claim, the then ſecretary of ſtate, in his letter of the 17th of June, 1793, ſays, "For our citizens then to commit murders and depredations on the members of nations at peace with us, or to combine to do it, appeared to the executive and to thoſe whom they conſulted, as much againſt the laws of the land, as to murder or rob, or to combine to murder or rob its own citizens: and as much to require puniſhment, if done, within their limits, where they have a territorial juriſdiction, or on the high ſeas, where they have a perſonal juriſdiction, that is to ſay, one which reaches *their own citizens only*; this being an *appropriate part* of each nation, on an element where all have a common juriſdiction."

The well conſidered opinion then of the American government on this ſubject is, that the juriſdiction of a nation at ſea is '*perſonal*,' reaching its '*own citizens only*,' and that this is '*the appropriate part* of each nation' on that element.

This is preciſely the opinion maintained by the oppoſers of the reſolutions. If the juriſdiction of America at ſea be perſonal—reaching its own citizens only, if this be its appropriate part, then the juriſdiction of the nation cannot extend to a murder committed by a Britiſh ſailor, on board a Britiſh frigate, navigating the high ſeas under a commiſſion from his Britannic majeſty.

As a further illuſtration of the principle contended for, ſuppoſe a contract made at ſea, and a ſuit inſtituted for the recovery of money which might be due thereon. By the laws of what nation would the contract be governed; The principle is general, that a perſonal contract follows the perſon, but is governed by the law of the place where it is formed. By what law then would ſuch a contract be governed. If all nations had juriſdiction over the place, then the laws of all nations would equally influence the contract, but certainly no man will heſitate to admit, that ſuch a contract ought to be decided according to the laws of that nation, to which the veſſel or contracting parties might belong.

Suppoſe a duel attended with death, in the fleet of a foreign nation, or in any veſſel which returned ſafe to port, could it be pretended that any government on earth, other than that to which the fleet or veſſel belonged, had juriſdiction in the caſe; or that the offender could be tried by the laws, or tribunals of any other nation whatever?

Suppoſe a private theft by one mariner from another, and the veſſel to perform its voyage and return in ſafety, would it be contended that all nations have equal cognizance of the crime, and are equally authoriſed to puniſh it?

If there be this common juriſdiction at ſea why not puniſh deſertion from one belligerent power to another, or correſpondence with the enemy, or any other crime which may be perpetrated? A common juriſdiction over all offences at ſea in whatever veſſel committed, would involve the power of puniſhing the offences which have been ſtated. Yet all gentlemen will diſclaim this power. It follows then that no ſuch common juriſdiction exiſts.

In truth the right of every nation to puniſh, is limited, in its nature, to offences againſt the nation inflicting the puniſhment. This principle is believed to be univerſally true.

It comprehends every poſſible violation of its laws on its own territory, and it extends to violations committed elſewhere by perſons it has a right to bind. It extends alſo to general piracy.

A pirate under the law of nations, is an enemy of the human race. Being the enemy of all, he is liable to be puniſhed by all. Any act which denotes this univerſal hoſtility, is an act of piracy. Not only an actual robbery therefore, but cruiſing on the high ſeas without commiſſion, and with intent to rob, is piracy. This is an offence againſt all and every nation, and is therefore alike puniſhable by all. But an offence which in its nature affects only a particular nation, is only puniſhable by that nation.

It is by confounding general piracy with piracy by ſtatute, that indiſtinct ideas have been produced reſpecting the power to puniſh offences committed on the high ſeas.

A ſtatute may make any offence piracy, committed within the juriſdiction of the nation paſſing the ſtatute, and ſuch offence will be puniſhable by that nation. But piracy under the law of nations, which alone is puniſhable by all nations, can only conſiſt in an act which is an offence againſt all. No particular nation can increaſe or diminiſh the liſt of offences thus puniſhable.

It had been obſerved by his colleague, (Mr. Nicholas) for the purpoſe of ſhowing that the diſtinction taken on this ſubject by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) was inaccurate, that any veſſel robbed on the high ſeas, could be the property only of a ſingle nation, and beingonly an offence againſt that nation, coud be on the principle taken by the oppoſers of the reſolutions, no offence againſt the law of nations: But in this his colleague had not accurately conſidered the principle. As a man who turns out to rob on the high way, and forces from a ſtranger his purſe with a piſtol at his boſom, is not the particular enemy of that ſtranger, but alike the enemy of every man who carries a purſe; ſo thoſe, who without a commiſſion, rob on the high ſeas, manifeſt a temper hoſtile to all nations, and therefore become the enemies of all. The ſame inducements which occaſion the robbery of the one veſſel, exiſt to occaſion the robbery of others, and therefore the ſingle offence is an offence againſt the whole community of nations, manifeſt a temper hoſtile to all, is the commencement of an attack on all, and is conſequently, of right puniſhable by all.

His colleague had alſo contended that all the offences at ſea, puniſhable by the Britiſh ſtatutes, from which the act of Congreſs was in a great degree copied, were pirates at common law, or by the law of nations, and and as murder is among theſe, conſequently murder was an act of piracy by the law of nations, and therefore puniſhable by every nation. In ſupport of this poſition he had cited 1. Hawk. P. C. 267 and 271, 31 Inſt. 112 and 1ſt Woodiſon 140.

The amount of theſe caſes is, that no new offence is made piracy by the ſtatutes; but that a different tribunal is created for their trial, which is guided by a different rule from that which governed previous to thoſe ſtatutes. Therefore on an indictment for piracy, it is ſtill neceſſary to prove an offence which was piracy before the ſtatutes. He drew from theſe authorities a very different concluſion from that which had been drawn by his colleague. To ſhew the correctneſs of his concluſion, it was neceſſary to obſerve, that ſtatute did not indeed change the nature of piracy, ſince it only transferred the trial of the crime to a different tribunal where different rules of deciſion prevailed, but having done this, other crimes committed on the high ſeas. which were not piracy, were made puniſhable by the ſame tribunal, but certainly this municipal regulation could not be conſidered as proving, that thoſe offences were before, piracy by the law of nations. Mr. Nicholas inſiſted that the law was not correctly ſtated, whereupon Mr. Marſhall called for the 3d inſt. and read the ſtatute.

" All treaſons, felonies, robberies, murders and confederacies committed in or upon the ſeas, &c. ſhall be enquired, tried, heard, determined and judged in ſuch ſhires, &c. in like form and condition as if any ſuch offence had been committed on the land, &c.

" And ſuch as ſhall be convicted, &c. ſhall have and ſuffer ſuch pains of death &c. as if they had been attainted of any treaſon, felony, robbery, or other the ſaid offences done upon the land."

This ſtatute it is certain, does not change the nature of piracy, but all treaſons, felonies, robberies, murders and confederacies committed in or upon the ſea, are not declared to have been, nor are they piracies. If a man be indicted as a pirate, the offence muſt be ſhown to have piracy before the ſtatute, but if he be indicted for treaſon, felony, robbery, murder or confederacy committed at ſea, whether ſuch offence was or was not a piracy, he ſhall be puniſhed in like manner as if he had committed the ſame offence at land. The paſſage cited from 1 Woodiſon 140, is a full authority to this point. Having ſtated that ſome offences committed at ſea, were formerly triable before the lord high admiral, according to the courſe of the Roman civil law, Woodiſon ſays, " but by the ſtatutes, 27 H. 8th, C. 4. and 28. H. 8. C. 15, all treaſons, felonies, piracies and other crimes committed on the ſea or where the admiral has juriſdiction, ſhall be tried in the realm, as if done on land." But the ſtatutes referred to affect only the manner of the trial *ſo far as reſpects piracy*. The nature of the offence is not changed. Whether a charge amounts to piracy or not, muſt ſtill depend on the law of nations, except where, *in the caſe of Britiſh ſubjects*, expreſs acts of parliament have declared that the crimes therein ſpecified ſhall be adjudged piracy, or ſhall be liable to the ſame mode of trial and degree of puniſhment."

This paſſage proves not only that all offences at ſea are not piracies by the law of nations, but alſo that all indictments for piracy muſt depend on the law of nations, " except where, *in the caſe of Britiſh ſubjects, expreſs acts of parliament*" have changed the law. Why do not theſe "expreſs acts of parliament" change the law as to others than " Britiſh ſubject?' The words are general—" All treaſons, felonies, &c." Why are they confined in conſtruction to Britiſh ſubjects? The anſwer is a plain one. The juriſdiction of the nation is confined to its territory and to its ſubjects.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) abandons, and very properly abandons, this untenable ground. He admits that no nation has a right to puniſh offences againſt another nation, and that the United States can only puniſh offences againſt their own laws, and the laws of nations. He admits too, that if there had only been a mutiny (and conſequently if there had only been a murder) on board the Hermione, that the American courts could have taken no cognizance of the crime. Yet mutiny puniſhable as piracy by the law of both nations. That gentleman contends that the act committed by Naſh was piracy according to the law of nations. He ſupports his poſition by inſiſting, that the offence may be conſtituted by the commiſſion of a ſingle act, that unauthoriſed robbery on the high ſeas is this act, and that the crew having ſeized the veſſel and being out of the protection of any nation, were pirates.

It is true that the offence may be complete by a ſingle act—but it depends on the nature of that act. If it be ſuch as manifeſts general hoſtility againſt the world, an intention to rob generally, then it is piracy; but if it be merely a mutiny and murder in a veſſel, for the purpoſe of delivering it up to the enemy, it ſeems to be an offence againſt a ſingle nation, and not to be piracy. The ſole object of the crew might be to go over to the enemy, or to free themſelves from the tyranny experienced on board a ſhip of war, and not to rob generally.

But ſhould it even be true, that running away with the veſſel to deliver her up to an enemy, was an act of general piracy, puniſhable by all nations, yet the mutiny and murder was a diſtinct offence.—Had the attempt to ſeize the veſſel failed, after the commiſſion of the murder, then, according to the argument of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, the American courts could have taken no cognizance of the crime. Whatever then might have been the law reſpecting the piracy, of the murder there was no juriſdiction. For the murder, not the piracy, Naſh was delivered up. Murder, and not piracy is comprehended in the 27th article of the treaty between the two nations. Had he been tried then, and acquitted on an indictment for the piracy, he muſt ſtill have been delivered up for the murder, of which the court could have no juriſdiction. It is certain that an acquittal of the piracy, would not have diſcharged the murder; and therefore, in the ſo much relied on trials at Trenton; a ſeparate indictment for murder was filed, after an indictment for piracy. Since then, if acquitted for piracy, he muſt have been delivered to the Britiſh government on the charge of murder, the Preſident of the United States might, very properly, without proſecuting for the piracy, direct him to be delivered up on the murder.

All the gentlemen who have ſpoken in ſupport of the reſolutions, have contended that the caſe of Thomas Naſh is within the purview of the act of Congreſs which relates to this ſubject, and is by that act, made puniſhable in the American courts. That is, that the act of congreſs deſigned to puniſh crimes committed on board a Britiſh frigate,

Nothing can be more completely demonſtrable than the untruth of this propoſition.

It has already been ſhewn, that the legiſlative juriſdiction of a nation, extends only to its own territory, and to its own citizens, wherever they may be. Any general expreſſion in a legiſlative act, muſt, neceſſarily be reſtrained to objects within the juriſdiction of the legiſlature paſſing the act. Of conſequence, an act of congreſs can only be conſtrued to apply to the territory of the United States, comprehending every perſon within it, and to the citizens of the United States.

But independent of this undeniable truth, the act itſelf affords complete teſtimony of its intention and extent. [See laws of the United States vol. I. p. 100.]

The titles, " an act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States." Not againſt Britain, France, or the world;—but ſingly againſt the United States.

The firſt ſection relates to treaſon, and its objects are " any perſon or perſons owing allegiance to the United States." This deſcription comprehends only the citizens of the United States, and ſuch others as may be on its territory or in its ſervice.

The ſecond ſection relates to miſ-priſion of treaſon, and declares, without limitation, that any perſon or perſons, having knowledge of any treaſon, and not communicating the ſame, ſhall be guilty of that crime. Here then is an inſtance of that limited deſcription of perſons in one ſection, and of that general deſcription in another, which has been relied on to ſupport the conſtruction contended for by the friends of the reſolutions. But will it be pretended that a perſon can commit miſpriſion of treaſon, who cannot commit treaſon itſelf? That he would be puniſhable for concealing a treaſon, who could not be puniſhable for plotting it? Or can it be ſuppoſed that the act deſigned to puniſh an Engliſhman or a Frenchman, who, reſiding in his own country, ſhould have a knowledge of treaſons againſt the United States, and ſhould not croſs the Atlantic to reveal them?

The ſame obſervations apply to the 6th ſection, which makes " any perſon or perſons" guilty of miſpriſion of felony, who having knowledge of murder or other offences enumerated in that ſection, ſhould conceal them. It is impoſſible to apply this to a foreigner, in a foreign land, or to any perſon not owing allegiance to the United States.

The 8th ſection, which is ſuppoſed to comprehend the caſe, after declaring that if any perſon or perſons ſhall commit murder on the high ſeas, he ſhall be puniſhable with death, proceeds to ſay, that if any captain or mariner ſhall piratically runaway with any ſhip or veſſel, or yield her up voluntarily to a pirate, or if any ſeaman ſhall lay violent hands on his commander, to prevent his fighting, or ſhall make a revolt in the ſhip, every ſuch offender ſhall be adjudged a pirate, and a felon.

The perſons who are the objects of this ſection of the act, are all deſcribed in general terms, which might embrace the ſubjects of all nations. But is it to be ſuppoſed that if, in an engagement between an Engliſh and French ſhip of war, the crew of the one or the other ſhould lay violent hands on the captain, and force him to ſtrike, that this would be an offence againſt the act of congreſs, puniſhable in the courts of the United States? On this extended conſtruction of the general terms of the ſection, not only that crew of one foreign veſſel forcing their captain to ſurrender to another, would incur the penalties of the act, but if in the late action between the gallant Truxton and a French frigate, the crew of the frigate had compelled the captain to ſurrender, while he was unwilling to do ſo, they would have been indictable as felons in the courts of the United States. But ſurely the act of congreſs admits of no ſuch extravagant conſtruction.

His colleague, Mr. Marſhall ſaid, had cited, and particularly relied on the 9th ſection of the act. That ſection declares, that if a citizen ſhall commit any of the enumerated piracies, or any act of hoſtility on the high ſeas, againſt the United States, under color of a commiſſion from any foreign prince or ſtate, ſhall be adjudged a pirate, felon and robber, and ſhall ſuffer death.

This section is only a positive extension of the act to a case, which might otherwise have escaped punishment. It takes away the protection of a foreign commission from an American citizen who, on the high seas robs his countrymen. This is no exception from any preceding part of the law, because there is no part which relates to the conduct of vessels commissioned by a foreign power; it only proves, that in the opinion of the legislature the penalties of the act could not, without this express provision, have been incurred by a citizen holding a foreign commission.

It is then most certain that the act of congress does not comprehend the case of a murder committed on board a foreign ship of war.

The gentleman from New-York has cited 2d Woodison, 428, to shew that the courts of England extend their jurisdiction to piracies committed by the subjects of foreign nations.

This has not been doubted. The case from Woodison is a case of robberies committed on the high seas by a vessel without authority. There are ordinary acts of piracy, which as has been already stated, being offences against all nations, are punishable by all. The case from 2d Woodison, and the note cited from the same book by the gentleman from Delaware, are strong authorities against the doctrines contended for by the friends of the resolutions.

It has also been contended that the question of jurisdiction was decided at Trenton, by receiving indictments against persons there arraigned for the same offence, and by retaining them for trial after the return of habeas corpus.

Every person in the slightest degree acquainted with judicial proceedings, knows, that an indictment is no evidence of jurisdiction, and that in criminal cases, the question of jurisdiction will seldom be made, but by arrest of judgment after conviction.

The proceedings after the return of the habeas corpus, only prove, that the case was not such a case as to induce the judge immediately to decide against his jurisdiction. The question was not free from doubt, and therefore might very properly be postponed until its decision should become necessary.

It has been argued by the gentleman from New-York, that the form of the indictment is, itself, evidence of a power in the court to try the case. Every word of that indictment said the gentleman, gives the lie, to a denial of the jurisdiction of the court.

It would be assuming a very extraordinary principle indeed to say, that words inserted in an indictment for the express purpose of assuming the jurisdiction of a court should be admitted to prove that jurisdiction. The question certainly depended on the fact, and not on the description of the fact. But as an indictment must necessarily contain formal words in order to be supported, and as forms often denote what a case must substantially be to authorise a court to take cognizance of it, some words in the indictment at Trenton, ought to be noticed. The indictments charge the persons to have been within the peace, and the murder to have been committed against the peace of the United States. These are necessary averments, and, to give the court jurisdiction, the fact ought to have accorded with them. But who will say that the crew of a British frigate on the high seas, are within the peace of the United States, or a murder committed on board such frigate, against the peace of any other than the British government.

It is then demonstrated that the murder with which Thomas Nash was charged, was not committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and, consequently, that the case stated was completely within the letter and the spirit of the 27th article of the treaty between the two nations. If the necessary evidence was produced, he ought to have been delivered up to justice. It was an act to which the American nation was bound by a most solemn compact. To have tried him for the murder would have been mere mockery. To have condemned and executed him, the court having no jurisdiction, would have been murder:—to have acquitted and discharged him, would have been a breach of faith and a violation of national duty.

But it has been contended that although Thomas Nash ought to have been delivered up to the British minister, on the requisition made by him in the name of his government, yet the interference of the president was improper.

This, Mr. Marshall said, led to his second proposition, which was—

That the case was a case for executive and not judicial decision. He admitted implicitly the division of powers, stated by the gentleman from New-York, and that it was the duty of each department to resist the encroachments of the others.

This being established, the enquiry was, to what department was the power in question allotted?

The gentleman from New-York had relied on the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution, which enumerates the cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends—as expressly including that now under consideration. Before he examined that section, it would not be improper to notice a very material misstatement of it, made in the resolutions offered by the gentleman from New-York. By the constitution, the judicial power of the United States is extended to all *cases in law and equity* arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States: but the resolutions declare the judicial power to extend to *all questions* arising under the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. The difference between the constitution and the resolutions was material and apparent. A case in law or equity was a term well understood, and of limited signification. It was a controversy between parties which had taken a shape for judicial decision. If the judicial power extended to every *question* under the constitution it would involve almost every subject proper for legislative discussion and decision; if to every *question* under the laws and treatiee of the United States it would involve almost every subject on which the executive could act. The division of power which the gentleman had stated, could exist no longer, and the other departments would be swallowed up by the judiciary. But it was apparent that the resolutions had essentially misrepresented the constitution. He did not charge the gentleman from New-York, with intentional misrepresentation; he would not attribute to him such an artifice in any case, much less in a case where detection was so easy and so certain. Yet this substantial departure from the constitution in resolutions affecting substantially to unite it, was not the less worthy of remark for being unintentional. It manifested the course of reasoning by which the gentleman had himself been misled, and his judgment betrayed into opinions those resolutions expressed.

By extending the judicial power to all *cases in law and equity*, the constitution had never been understood to confer on that department any political power whatever. To come within this description, a question must assume a legal form, for forensic litigation, and judicial decision. There must be parties to come into court, who can be reached by its process, and bound by its power; whose rights admit of ultimate decision by a tribunal to which they are bound to submit.

A case in law or equity proper for judicial decision, may arise under a treaty, where the rights of individuals acquired or secured by a treaty, are to be asserted or defended in court. As under the 4th or 6th article of the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, or under those articles of our late treaties with France, Prussia and other nations, which secure to the subjects of those nations, their property within the United States: or as would be an article which, instead of stipulating to deliver up an offender, should stipulate his punishment, provided the case was punishable by the laws, and in the courts of the United States. But the judicial power cannot extend to political compact—as the establishment of the boundary line between the American and British dominions; the case of the late guarantee in our treaty with France; or the case of the delivery of a murderer under the 27th article of our present treaty with Britain.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSES

CORMORANT,

AND

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL STAND the ensuing season at the *BOWLING GREEN*. CORMORANT will cover FIFTY MARES only besides a part of his owners, by subscription, at TEN POUNDS each, and ONE DOLLAR to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of AUGUST next, any Mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season GRATIS; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt, then the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who puther to Horse. The sooner the gentlemen engage their Mares the better, as not a single one more than the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT has been frequently advertised, and a full account of his racing given;—Suffice it NOW to say, that he is in better health than he has ever been since I owned him; that a very great proportion of the Mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed may be sent again this season GRATIS, if the owners of such, who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of MAY next:—Those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very Beautiful horse has more of the true Arabian blood than any Horse in America, and his stock are remarkably fine.

SPREAD EAGLE

WILL also stand at the BOWLING-GREEN, to cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS the season, to be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS any time before the 10th day of AUGUST next, with ONE DOLLAR to the Groom. Mares may be insured at TEN GUINEAS each; and such persons who will take their Mares away immediately after they are covered, so that I have no farther trouble with them, shall have a deduction of FORTY SHILLINGS for each Mare.

I HAVE a very extensive pasture lately enclosed, and a variety of others, sufficient for 200 Mares, with the board of servants who attend them, GRATIS. Grain will be furnished at the MARKET PRICE; and I recommend it to every person who send Mares with colts by their sides, to have them well fed. The greatest attention shall be paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th day of MARCH, and end the 10th of AUGUST next. NOTES for insuring, and the season, will be expected with the Mares.——Those gentlemen who have seen the account of the great race run last year at New Market in England, for 3,000 guineas, between HAMILTONEAN and DIAMOND, over the Beacon course (four miles and a quarter) in about eight minutes, must admit that SPREAD EAGLE, who beat DIAMOND twice, and HAMILTONEAN once, (tho' it is acknowledged that Hamiltonean beat SPREAD EAGLE once also) was certainly a most capital running Horse. In APRIL, 1795, SPREAD EAGLE won the great Produce Sweepstakes, of 100 guineas each, beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and several others; he also won the second class of the Princess Stakes, 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others; and the Derby Stakes, of 50 guineas each, (45 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond again, and nine other good Horses. He also won the King's Plate at New Market, carrying 168 lbs. (4 miles) beating Bennington, and Lord C. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse, by Jupiter, but a short time before he left England. SPREAD EAGLE is a Horse of great size and bone, and has as many running points as any Horse on the continent, is well calculated to get excellent racers, saddle, or carriage Horses, and will in all probability make a most capital Stallion: His blood is unexceptionable, as may be seen in his PEDIGREE below. The following extract of a letter, dated November 4, 1799, received by the subscriber within a few days past, and ready to be shewn to any one who will apply, from Mr. WEATHERBY, the author of the Racing Calender, and keeper of the Match Book in England, will prove SPREAD EAGLE's value:—

"I FEAR I shall never get you such a Horse "again as SPREAD EAGLE: His brother won "the Great Sweepstakes in the last October meet-"ing, beating Sorcerer (a Colt that Sir Charles "Bunbury thought the best he ever tried) and four "others: Sorcerer in the Houghton meeting gave "16 lbs. to a Filly of the same age, and beat her "with ease. SPREAD EAGLE's value consists "in this—that he is not a chance Horse like "Escape or Meteor, but all out his dam, run well, "which gives one confidence in him as a STAL-"LION."

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, March 1, 1800.

CORMORANT's PEDIGREE.

"I DO CERTIFY that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam, Nettletop, by Squirrel; his grandam by Bajazet, great grandam by Regulus, great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian, his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian, his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk, his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafo'et Barb, his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb Mare.

"The above is so valuable a Horse, both on account of his speed and blood (which is the best in England) that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

"EGREMONT."

PEDIGREE OF SPREAD EAGLE.

"SPREAD EAGLE was bred by Sir Frank Standish, was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of old Eclipse) his dam by High Flyer, grandam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer; she was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill, by old Traveller, Young Greyhound, Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Son of Dodsworth, out of the Bulton Barb Mare.

"SACKVILLE."

THE INOCULATION

FOR THE

SMALL-POX,

WILL be continued until the 10th of June, at the house of Mr. Samuel Coleman, in the vicinity of this city.—We are justified in assuring the public, from the experience of near 200 patients who have gone through the Small-Pox this spring, that the epidemic of the present season is uncommonly mild in its nature, and hope that the variety and extent of our accommodation will enable us to make those comfortable who may apply to be inoculated.

Cringan & Adams.

Richmond, April 2, 1800. tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the tenth of this month, a likely negro man, called CHARLES WOODLEY, formerly the property of Mr. James Wardrop, dec'd, bought by him, from Cap. William Pennock, of Norfolk, who at that time occupied the Ampthill Mills in Chesterfield county. He is about five feet nine inches high, well made, of dark complexion, has a more than usually smooth countenance, and is about thirty-five years of age; While in the possession of Capt. Pennock and Mr. Wardrop, he served in the capacity of a Miller; a few years ago he was made a Baptist; among his associates he professes great zeal for religion, and sometimes assumes the name of Peter Gilmor. He is respectful and intelligent in his manner; no part of his wearing apparel is recollected, except a Great Coat of unusual texture, gray coloured and singularly napped on the inside. Masters of vessels and others, are cautioned against carrying him out of the state; the above reward of thirty dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver him to us here, or secure him so that we get him again.

CHALES J. MACMURDO,
GEORGE FISHER.

Trustees of James Wardrop

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1800.

At a Court held for King George county the 6th day of March, 1800—

Elias Edmonds, jun. Compl't.

AGAINST

John Hough, George Baxley, of Baltimore, and state of Maryland, Caleb Smith, and William McDaniel, Def'ts.

THE defendants John Hough, and George Baxley, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said John and George are not inhabitants of the state of Virginia; On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said John and George do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house, according to law. And on the motion of the plaintiff, and for reasons appearing to the court, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the said other defendants, Caleb Smith, and William McDaniel, do not pay any money, by them, or either of them, due to the said John Hough, and George Baxley, or to their assigns; and that they do not convey away or secrete the debts by them owing, or the effects in their hands, of the said John Hough, and George Baxley, until the decree of this court be had in the premises; and that a copy of this order be served upon the said Smith and McDaniel.

(A Copy)—Teste,

[1aw8w] LAU: BERRY, Clk.

THE BEAUTIFUL FULL BRED HORSE,

Young Figure,

A blood Bay, in high perfection, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his great ſtrength, activity, and ſymmetry of form, now riſing eight years old,

STANDS at my ſtable in the lower end of Cumberland county, and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS the ſeaſon, and SIX for the leap; the latter to be paid at the ſtable door, but the former may be diſcharged at any time before the firſt day of October next, by a payment of TWELVE DOLLARS. The ſeaſon will commence immediately, and continue until the 15th of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis; great attention will be paid to the mares, and fed if required, but no reſponſibility for accidents—An half dollar for each mare, will be expected for the groom.

YOUNG FIGURE was got by the imported horſe High-Flyer, his dam by Old Figure, his grandam by Camillus, a thorough bred horſe, his great grandam by the late Gen. Nelſon's well known horſe Rockingham. From the few trials that have been made with Young Figure on the turf, little doubt remains with various good judges, of his being among the beſt running horſes on the continent, of which, Col. Tempie's letter to Col. Bentley, as hereto annexed is an evidence.

Codrington Carrington.

Cumberland, February 7, 1800.

King-William county, Feb. 12, 1800.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter relative to the performance of Young Figure, which you and Mr. Carrington purchaſed of Mr. Fields of Glouceſter: I can inform you that he was ſtarted by Mr. Fields at the Urpanna races, at five years old, in very bad order, with ſix horſes; he won the firſt heat, after flying out of the tract nearly two hundred yards, when bets were offered that he would be diſtanced. The ſecond heat he flew in the ſame manner, and was nevertheleſs, brought to take the tract from every other horſe, and afterwards made a ſudden ſtop between the diſtance and coming in poles, fully one hundred yards before every horſe: I ſtarted a Wild-Air horſe on that day, in much better order, which I thought to have been among the beſt running horſes, and which opinion ſtill prevail with many in the ſouthern ſtates, where he has won upwards of a thouſand pounds. The performance of your horſe on that day induced me to make application for for him, in which, I ſucceeded, to ſtart at the New-Kent races, two mile heats, then only fifteen days diſtant; by the uſe of the ſpur, which had not been applied before, he was made to run better; he won that purſe with the greateſt eaſe, diſtancing every horſe but one. In running the laſt at this place he attempted to ſtop, but was forced on, and notwithſtanding he run it in 3 minutes and 56 ſeconds, over very bad ground. From thoſe trials and ſome others which I have made on my own ground, I cannot ſuppreſs a belief that he is among the firſt running horſes on the continent; and I can further aſſure you that nothing but my having a full ſtable at that time, put it in your power to poſſeſs the horſe, as I ſhould have purchaſed him before you had an opportunity of ſeeing him. As to his blood, I believe it unexceptionable, and his form ſpeaks for itſelf.

I am, your very humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

Col. William Bentley.

NOTICE.

The Copartnerſhip of ROBERT GAMBLE *and* WILLIAM TEMPLE, *which was to have been conducted under the firm of*

Robert Gamble & Co.

Is by mutual conſent diſſolved, as on the firſt of October laſt. Thoſe indebted to the late concern of GAMBLE & TEMPLE, are earneſtly deſired to make immediate payment to *Robert Gamble* or Mr. *Robert Gwathmey*, with whom the books and papers are placed, and either of whom are empowered to grant receipts and diſcharges.

It is hoped prompt compliance will be obſerved; elſe *neceſſity* will compel a reſort to coercive meaſures, for recovery of all the debts due that firm, without reſpect to perſons.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Richmond, *February* 28, 1800.

SALTRAM.

SALTRAM, the elegant and highly formed Engliſh horſe, 15, hands 3 inches high, a dark bay, in great perfection, as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty, not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, full of vigor, and clear of blemiſh, except the loſs of an eye—Will ſtand at my ſtables at Sandy Point, and will cover mares at SIX GUINEAS the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of twenty dollars on or before the tenth day of Auguſt next; TEN GUINEAS for inſurance, and THREE GUINEAS the leap, with a dollar to the groom, who is one by profeſſion, and well acquainted with his buſineſs.—Mares may be fed at the market price of corn, in quantity and manner directed by the proprietors.—Servants will be boarded without fee, and paſturage ſupplied without charge, equal if not ſuperior to any in the ſtate.—Independent of the advantage of breeding from ſo fine a ſtock, it is certainly a conſiderable object for gentlemen to ſend their mares to ſuch good grazing.

The gentleman who purchaſed for me this horſe, after conſulting the Racing Calendar, and ſeveral perſons knowing in theſe things, writes to me in the following manner:—"You may now conſider yonrſelf to poſſeſs the "beſt horſe in America, or that ever has been ſent thither"

William Lightfoot.

PEDIGREE.

GIVEN by Lord BORINGDON, as alſo in the Calendar for 1798, which may be ſeen on application made to me, or reference to the Book:

SALTRAM

By Eclipſe, his dam Virago by Snap his grandam by Regulus, out of an own ſiſter of Black-and-all Black, ſire of Tuting's Polly, who bred ſeveral good runners. Saltram was formerly the property of the Prince of Wales at the price of 2500 guineas, who purchaſed him of Lord Boringdon, and was thought to be the beſt runner of his time. He won ſeveral large ſtakes, among which was the Darby in 1783, beating Dungannon, Volunteer, Phenomenon, Gonzales, and ſeveral others. He is ſire of Whiſkey, who won at three years old, 4650 guineas; alſo of Royaliſt, Peeping Tom, General, Sylph, Septem, Carolina, Tiffaney, Laureſtina, St. David, Sprightly the Queen of Sheba, Spank-away, Roſe, Sweeper, Clytus, Whip, Coal Merchant, Pick-Pocket, Coiner, and many others whoſe fame is well eſtabliſhed, and recorded in the Calenders.

In 1783, Saltram, at three years, among the wining horſes, won 750 guineas, 50 at New Market, and the Darby ſtakes before mentioned.—In 1784, he won 100 guineas, beating Lord Foley's brown horſe Oliver, 8ſt. each; 5 to 4 on Saltram.—In 1785, a ſweepſtakes of 200 guineas won by Saltram, when the property of the Prince of Wales, beating Lord Clermont's Cantator, two others paid forfeit. At New Market in the ſame year, he won 600 guineas.

In April 1790, Saltram's Colts and Fillies began to make a conſiderable figure; among whom was Lord Groſvenor's Filly out of Sting, who beat Mr. Church's Filly Ortolan, 200 guineas. At New Market in July 1790, the ſame Filly won the ſweepſtakes of 50 guineas—ſee Calendar for this year, page 69. The ſame year 60 guineas by ſame Filly, 4 to 1 in her favour, The ſame year, the Filly ſtakes of 100 guineas each won by ſame Filly.

Many other racers might be here enumerated of this horſe's get, but it is deemed needleſs to ſwell this advertiſement any higher, as the curious may be eaſily ſatisfied by referring to the records, where it will be found that no horſe's reputation ſtands upon better ground, whether we judge from his own performances, or thoſe of his deſcendants.

t f. W. L.

Charles City County, March 18, 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering my negro man LEWIS to me at this place. He abſconded from Richmond the 7th of laſt month, is a black middle ſized fellow, rather tall, about 25 years old, has a kind of inſignificant bluſh when he is about to laugh, lips rather thick, has been brought up as a houſe ſervant, is a good barber and carriage driver. Should it be more convenient to deliver him in Richmond, Mr. Samuel Moſby will receive him, and pay the reward after deducting the expenſe of ſending him up to me.

Nathaniel Anderſon.

Aſylum, Albemarle county, near Warren, April 12, 1800. } 3w

ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

Beſides their uſual aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

have upon hand at preſent,

Bill of Exchange Madeira Wine, in half and quarter Pipes;
Genuine Old Port, in Pipes and quarter Pipes;
1ſt quality Sherry Wine, in quarter Caſks;
Fourth Proof French Brandy;
Third and Fourth Proof Antigua Rum;
Jamaica Sugars;
Green Coffee in Bags;
Richmond, April 18, 1800.

AT CITY POINT, FOR GLASGOW

WILL SAIL, early next month, the Britiſh armed ſhip DUN ROBBIN CASTLE, John M'Bride Maſter, burthen 400 hhds. mounts fourteen guns, has 25 men on board to go engaged, the remainder will be taken on freight at the rate of £ 4 10 ſterling, with 5 per cent primage per hhd. for Tobacco and in proportion for other goods.

Apply to Meſſrs. Robertſon and Brown, Norfolk; Meſſrs Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Peterſburg, or to ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

Richmond, April 18, 1800

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed to the city of Richmond, and now occupies that large, elegant and convenient brick building, (except the ſtore apartment) the property of Col. Gamble, on the corner of the main ſtreet and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge.—Having excellent ſtableage he propoſes keeping private lodgings for travellers, and will accommodate a few reſpectable gentlemen as

BOARDERS,

BY THE WEEK, MONTH, OR YEAR

In the moſt genteel manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Thoſe who favor him with their company, may rely on every exertion to give ſatisfaction.

He hath alſo a CARRIAGE and a pair of WELL MATCHED HORSES, with a careful DRIVER, which he will hire by the day or week at moderate rates.

On Chickahomony river he hath twenty five head of

YOUNG CATTLE,

FOR SALE,

excluſive of ſome good MILCH-COWS with CALF: the young cattle will be delivered the purchaſer, if within 60 miles of the place, at any time before the firſt day of May next.—Likewiſe ſeveral valuable

NEGRO WOMEN,

TO HIRE BY THE MONTH.

And for ſale, a few hogſheads of excellent

Crab Apple Cyder,

FIT TO BOTTLE.

JOHN P. SHIELDS.

Richmond, March 5, 1800.

RUN-AWAY,

On the 7th July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Springs, in Orange county,

A NEGRO MAN NAMED

DANIEL,

ABOUT 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, carries himſelf very ſtrait when walking, and has a down look: he has a ſcar over one of his eyes, which appears to have been cut with a knife, and may be diſcovered by examining. He was ſeen in Richmond in January laſt, and ſaid he intended for Peterſburg in a ſhort time: he is artful, has obtained a paſs, and ſays he is free: he can make good common ſhoes, and likely will attempt to get employment in that buſineſs. There went off with him a negro man from the ſame neighborhood, who was detected and brought home in the month of February laſt. Whoever ſecures him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS; and if brought one hundred miles, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges. All perſons are forewarned from employing or harboring ſaid negro, under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM TERRILL, ſen.

April 10, 1800. (1aw6w¶)

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

HAVE juſt received by the Perſeverance *from* London, *in addition to their former ſupplies,*

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS;

Which they will diſpoſe of on their uſual low terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or on a credit of ſix months, with approved ſecurity.—They have alſo on hand a large quantity of the beſt three ſtrand SEINE TWINE. t f

Richmond, Jan. 27th, 1800.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the twelfth May next, at the ſtore of the late Meſſrs. JOHN & HUGH JOHNSTON, on Bolling Brook ſtreet, by order of the Executors,

ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE,

CONSISTING of a very general and elegant aſſortment of PIECE GOODS, ſuited for the preſent and approaching ſeaſons.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Guns; Piſtols; Saws; Hoes; Laid Irons; Shot; Nails; Anvilles and Viſes; Iron; Steel; Caſting; Window Glaſs; Glaſs Ware; Paints; Putty;

—A QUANTITY OF—

Brandy; Rum; Molaſſes; Sack Salt; Pepper; Ginger; Nutmegs; Teas; Chocolate; Candles; Soal and Upper Leather; Calf Skins; Boot Legs;
Twelve Boxes aſſorted Hats.

Juſt landed and for ſale a variety of other articles.

The above ſale will be worth the attention of town and country ſhopkeepers; the goods being in beſt order, and many of them lately imported by the deceaſed, and ſtill in the original packages.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE,

For Sums of 100 & under 300 dolls. 6 mo.
300 & under 500 dolls. 9 mo. } *Credit.*
500 & upwards, 12 mo. }

Purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity to carry intereſt from the date but if punctually diſcharged the intereſt to be remitted.

WILLIAM & HENRY HAXALL, V. M.

Peterſburg, April 4, 1800. eow4t

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has juſt received per the ſhip Atalanta, Captain Tompkins, from London, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth:

He has likewiſe received by the laſt veſſels from the northward,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GRASS SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, *for* CASH *only*—viz:

Red Clover & Timothy Seed,
Lucern and Burnet do.
Rye-graſs, Burden-graſs and Blue-graſs Seeds,
Hemp and Flax-Seed,
Rape & Canary do.
White and brown Muſtard,
Round and prickly Spinnage,
Early ſalmon and ſhort top Radiſh,
White Turnip and large winter do.
Early Frame, early Charlton, and early Hot Spur Peaſe,
Dwarf Marrowfat, Spaniſh Moratto do,
Early Mazagan Beans,
Early long-pod do.
Early Snap and white arbour ditto,
Early York, Sugar-loaf, and Batterſea Cabbage,
Large York, and Madeira do.
Green, and yellow Savoy,
Large Winter, and Scotch do.
Large flat Dutch Cabbage,
Red pickling do.
Bruſſell's Sprouts,
Coleworth and Borecole do.
White, green & purple Brocolie Seed,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Early Frame, & long green Cucumber,
Deep red Beet Seed,
Roman and Cabbage Lettuce,
Grand Admiral do.
Brown Dutch do.
Green and white Coſs do.
White Curled Indive do.
Solid Celery, large Leek, Madeira, Straſburg and white ſilver Onion,
Red and Welſh do.
Red and Orange Carriot,
Large ſwelling Parſnips,
Early Summer Turnips,
Large Norfolk do.
Curled and Winter Creſs do.
Parſley, and Pepper Graſs,
Naſturtion, and Saſafie,
White and green Aſparagus,
Large globe Artichoke,
Thyme, Savory, pot Marjoram, and pot Marygold,
Corn Sallad,

Some handſome flower pots, jars, and beakers in ſets, for chimney ornaments; white glaſs flower bottles, and red garden pots and pans.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a few buſhels of Furze (or Whin) Seed, which is well adapted for hedges, where railing timber is ſcarce, or for ſowing the banks of mill-ponds or canals, to prevent them from waſhing. He will give a generous price in CASH, for good, freſh, clean, red, and white clover, timothy, blue graſs, or green ſward ſeed. A Treatiſe on Gardening, by a native of this ſtate.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 24th, 1800.

RICHMOMD:—PRINTED BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION:

Begun and held in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT

To establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of June next, if any merchant, or other person, residing within the United States, actually using the trade of merchandize, by buying and selling in gross, or by retail, or dealing in exchange, or as a banker, broker, factor, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall, with intent unlawfully to delay or defraud his or her creditors, depart from the state in which such person usually resides, or remain absent therefrom, or conceal him or herself therein, or keep his or her house, so that he or she cannot be taken or served with process, or willingly or fraudulently procure him or herself to be arrested, or his or her lands, goods, money or chattels to be attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, or shall secretly convey his or her goods out of his or her house, or conceal them to prevent their being taken in execution, or make, or cause to be made, any fraudulent conveyance of his or her lands, or chattels, or make or admit any false or fraudulent security, or evidence of debt, or being arrested for debt, or having surrendered him or herself in discharge of bail, shall remain in prison two months or more, or escape therefrom, or whose lands or effects being attached by process issuing out of, or returnable to, any court of common law, shall not, within two months after written notice thereof, enter special bail and dissolve the same, or in districts in which attachments are not dissolved by the entry of special bail, being arrested for debt after his or her lands and effects, or any part thereof, have been attached for a debt or debts amounting to one thousand dollars or upwards, shall not, upon notice of such attachment, give sufficient security for the payment of what may be recovered in the suit in which he, or she, shall be arrested, at or before the return day of the same, to be approved by the judge of the district, or some judge of the court out of which the proeefs issued upon which he is arrested, or to which the same shall be returnable, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged a bankrupt: *Provided*, that no person shall be liable to a commission of bankruptcy, if the petition be not preferred, in manner hereinafter directed, within six months after the act of bankruptcy committed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the district court of the United States, for the district where the debtor resides, or usually resided at the time of committing the act of bankruptcy, upon petition, in writing, against such person or persons being bankrupt, to him to be exhibited by any one creditor, or by a greater number, being partners, whose single debt shall amount to one thousand dollars, or by two creditors, whose debts shall amount to one thousand five hundred dollars, or by more than two creditors, whose debts shall amount to two thousand dollars, shall have power, by commission under his hand and seal, to appoint such good and substantial persons, being citizens of the United States, and resident in such district, as such judge shall deem proper, not exceeding three, to be commissioners of the said bankrupt, and in case of vacancy or refusal to act, to appoint others from time to time as occasion may require: *Provided always*, that before any commission shall issue, the creditor or creditors petitioning shall make affidavit or solemn affirmation before the said judge, of the truth of his, her, or their debts, and give bond, to be taken by the said judge, in the name, and for the benefit of the said party so charged as a bankrupt, and in such penalty, and with such surety as he shall require, to be conditioned for the proving of his, her or their debts, as well before the commissioners as upon a trial at law, in case the due issuing forth of the said commission shall be contested, and also for proving the party a bankrupt, and to proceed on such commission, in the manner herein prescribed. And if such debt shall not be really due, or after such commission taken out it cannot be proved that the party was a bankrupt, then the said judge shall, upon the petition of the party aggrieved, in case there be occasion, deliver such bond to the said party, who may sue thereon, and recover such damages, under the penalty of the same, as, upon trial at law, he shall make appear he has sustained, by reason of any breach of the condition thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before the commissioners shall be capable of acting, they shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the judge issuing the commission, or by any of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, or any judge, justice, or chancellor of any state court, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court; "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, as a commissioner in a commission of bankruptcy against

and that without favor or affection, prejudice or malice." And the commissioners who shall be sworn as aforesaid, shall proceed, as soon as may be, to execute the same; and upon due examination, and sufficient cause appearing against the party charged, shall and may declare him or her to be a bankrupt: *Provided*, That before such examination be had, reasonable notice thereof, in writing, shall be delivered to the person charged as a bankrupt; or if he, or she be not found at his or her usual place of abode, to some person of the family above the age of twelve years, or if no such person appear, shall be fixed at the front or other public door of the house, in which he or she usually resides, and thereupon it shall be in the power of such person, so charged as aforesaid, to demand before, or at the time appointed for such examination, that a jury be impanelled to enquire into the fact or facts, alledged as the causes for issuing the commission, and on such demand being made, the enquiry shall be had before the judge granting the commission, at such time as he may direct, and in that case, such person shall not be declared bankrupt, unless, by the virdict of the jury, he or she shall be found to be within the description of this act, and shall be convicted of some one of the acts described in the first section of this act: *Provided also*, that any commission which shall be taken out as aforesaid, and which shall not be proceeded in as aforesaid, within thirty days thereafter, may be superceded by the said judge, who shall have granted the same, upon the application of the party thereby charged as a bankrupt, or of any creditor of such person unless the delay shall have been unavoidable, or upon a just occasion.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners so to be appointed, shall have power, forthwith, after they have declared such person a bankrupt, to cause to be apprehended, by warrant under their hands and seals, the body of such bankrupt wheresoever he be found, within the United States: *Provided*, they shall think, that there is reason to apprehend that the said bankrupt intends to abscond or conceal him or herself, and in case it be necessary, in order to take the body of the said bankrupt, shall have power to cause the doors of the dwelling house of such bankrupt to be broken, or the doors of any other house in which he or she shall be found.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners so to be appointed, forthwith, after they have declared such person a bankrupt, and they shall have power, to take into their possession, all the estate, real and personal, of every nature and description to which the said bankrupt may be entitled, either in law or equity, in any manner whatsoever, and cause the same to be inventoried and appraised to the best value, (his or her necessary wearing apparel, of the wife and children, and necessary beds and bedding of such bankrupt only excepted) and also to take into their possession, and secure, all deeds and books of account, papers and writings belonging to such bankrupt; and shall cause the same to be safely kept, until assignees shall be chosen or apponted, in manner hereafter provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall forthwith, after they have declared such person a bankrupt, cause due and sufficient public notice thereof to be given, and in such notice shall appoint some convenient time and place for the creditors to meet, in order to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects;—at which meeting the said commissioners shall admit the creditors of such bankrupt, to prove their debts;—and where any creditor shall reside at a distance from the place of such meeting, shall allow the debt of such creditor to be proved by oath or affirmation, made before some competent authority, and duly certified, and shall permit any person duly authorized by letter of attorney from such creditor, due proof of the execution of such letter of attorney being first made, to vote in the choice of an assignee or assignees of such bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of such creditor: And the said commissioners shall assign, transfer or deliver over, all and singular the said bankrupt's estate and effects, aforesaid, with all muniments and evidences thereof, to such person or persons as the major part, in value, of such creditors, according to the several debts then proved, shall chuse as aforesaid: *Provided always*, that in such choice, no vote shall be given by, or in behalf of any creditor whose debt shall not amount to two hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, as often as they shall see cause, for the better preserving and securing the bankrupt's estate, before assignees shall be chosen as aforesaid, immediately to appoint one or more assignee or assignees of the estate and effects aforesaid, or any part thereof; which assignee or assignees aforesaid, or any of them, may be removed at the meeting of the creditors, so to be appointed as aforesaid, for the choice of assignees, if such creditors, entitled to vote as aforesaid, or the major part, in value, of them, shall think fit; and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed, shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come to his or their hands or possession, unto such other assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors as aforesaid; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners; and if such first assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of ten days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment, as aforesaid, to deliver over, as aforesaid, all the estate and effects, as aforesaid, every such assignee or assignees, shall, respectively, forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time, previous to the closing of the accounts of the said assignee or assignees, so chosen as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such creditors of the brankrupt, as are hereby authorized to vote in the choice of assignees, or the major part of them, in value, at a regular meeting of the said creditors, to be called for that purpose, by the said commissioners, or by one fourth, in value, of such creditors, to remove all or any of the assignees chosen as aforesaid, and to chuse one or more in his or their place and stead: and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed, shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come into his or their hands or possession, unto such new assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors, at such meeting; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners: And if such former assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of ten days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment, as aforesaid, to deliver over, as aforesaid, all the estate and effects aforesaid, every such former assignee or assignees, shall, respectively, forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a new assignee or assignees shall be chosen as aforesaid, no suit at law or in equity shall be thereby abated; but it shall and may be lawful for the court in which any suit may depend, upon the suggestion of a removal of a former assignee or assignees, and of the appointment of a new assignee or assignees, to allow the name of such new assignee or assignees, to be substituted in place of the name or names of the former assignee or assignees, and thereupon the suit shall be prosecuted in the name or names of the new assignee or assignees in the same manner as if he or they had originally commenced the suit in his or their own names.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignment or assignments of the commissioners of the bankrupt's estate and effects as aforesaid, made as aforesaid, shall be good at law or in equity, against the bankrupt; and all persons claiming by, from, or under such bankrupt, by any act done at the time, or after he shall have committed the act of bankruptcy, upon which the commission issued: *Provided always*, that in case of a *bona fide* purchase made before the issuing of the commission from or under such bankrupt, for a valuable consideration, by any person having no knowledge, information or notice of any act of bankruptcy committed, such purchase shall not be invalidated or impeached.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall have power, by deed or deeds, under their hands and seals, to assign and convey to the assignee or assignees, to be appointed or chosen as aforesaid, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which such bankrupt shall be seised of, or entitled to, in fee tail, at law, or in equity, in possession, remainder or reversion, for the benefit of the creditors; and all such deeds, being duly executed and recorded according to the laws of the state within which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may be situate, shall be good and effectual against all persons whom the said bankrupt, by common recovery, or other means, might or could bar of any estate, right, title, or possibility of or in the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any bankrupt shall have conveyed or assured any lands, goods or estate, unto any person, upon condition or power of redemption, by payment of money or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, or for any person by them duly authorized for that purpose, by writing, under their hands and seals, to make tender of money or other performance according to the nature of such condition, as fully as the bankrupt might have done: and the commissioners, after such performance or tender, shall have power to assign such lands, goods and estate, for the benefit of the creditors, as fully and effectually as any other part of the estate of such bankrupt.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid shall have power to assign, for the use aforesaid, all the debts due to such bankrupt, or to any other person for his or her use or benefit; which assignment shall vest the property and right thereof in the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt, as fully as if the bond, judgment, contract or claim, had originally belonged or been made to the said assignees: and after the said assignment, neither the said bankrupt, nor any person acting as trustee for him or her, shall have power to recover or discharge the same, nor shall the same be attached as the debt of the said bankrupt; but the assignee or assignees aforesaid shall have such remedy to recover the same, in his or their own name or names, as such bankrupt might or could have had, if no commission of bankruptcy had issued: And when any action in the name of such bankrupt shall have been commenced, and shall be pending for the recovery of any debt or effects of such bankrupt, which shall be assigned, or shall, or might become vested in the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt as aforesaid, then such assignee or assignees may claim to be, and shall be thereupon admitted to prosecute such action in his or their name, for the use and benefit of the creditors of such bankrupt; and the same judgment shall be rendered in such action, and all attachments or other security taken therein, shall be in like manner holden and liable, as if the said action had been originally commenced in the name of such assignee or assignees after the original plaintiff therein had become a bankrupt as aforesaid: *Provided*, that where a debtor shall have, *bona fide*, paid his debt to any bankrupt, without notice that such person was bankrupt, he or she shall not be liable to pay the same to the assignee or assignees.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if complaint shall be made or information given to the commissioners, or if they shall have good reason to believe or suspect, that any of the property, goods, chattels, or debts, of the bankrupt, are in the possession of any other person, or that any person is indebted to, or for the use of the bankrupt, then the said commissi-

oners shall have power to summon, or cause to be summoned, by their attorney or other person duly authorized by them, all such persons before them, or the judge of the district where such person shall reside, by such process, or other means, as they shall think convenient, and upon their appearance, to examine them by parol or by interrogatories, in writing, on oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation they are hereby empowered to administer; respecting the knowledge of all such property, goods, chattels, and debts; and if such person shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, and to make answer to such questions or interrogatories as shall be administered, and to subscribe the said answers, or upon examination shall not declare the whole truth, touching the subject matter of such examination, then it shall be lawful for the commissioners, or judge, to commit such person to prison, there to be detained until they shall submit themselves to be examined in manner aforesaid, and they shall moreover, forfeit double the value of all the property, goods, chattels, and debts, by them concealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the aforesaid persons shall, after legal summons to appear before the commissioners or judge, to be examined, refuse to attend, or shall not attend at the time appointed, having no such impediment as shall be allowed of by the commissioners or judge, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners or judge, to direct their warrants to such person or persons as by them shall be thought proper, to apprehend such persons as shall refuse to appear, and to bring them before the commissioners or judge, to be examined, and upon their refusal to come, to commit them to prison, until they shall submit themselves to be examined, according to the directions of this act: *Provided*, that such witnesses as shall be so sent for, shall be allowed such compensation as the commissioners, or judge shall think fit, to be rateably borne by the creditors; and if any person, other than the bankrupt, either by subornation of others, or by his or her own act, shall wilfully or corruptly commit perjury on such examination, to be taken before the commissioners as aforesaid, the party so offending, and all persons who shall procure any person to commit such perjury, shall on conviction thereof be fined not exceeding four thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years, and moreover shall, in either case, be rendered incapable of being a witness in any court of record.

Sec. 16 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall fraudulently, or collusively claim any debts, or claim or detain any real or personal estate of the bankrupt, every such person shall forfeit double the value thereof, to and for the use of the creditors.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, prior to his or her becoming a bankrupt, shall convey to any of his or her children, or other persons, any lands or goods, or transfer his or [her] debts or demands into other person's names, with intent to defraud his or her creditors, the commissioners shall have power to assign the same, in as effectual a manner as if the bankrupt had been actually seised or possessed thereof.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons who shall become bankrupt within the intent and meaning of this act, and against whom a commission of bankruptcy shall be duly issued, upon which commission such person, or persons, shall be declared bankrupt, shall not within forty two days after notice thereof, in writing, to be left at the usual place of abode of such person or persons, or personal notice in case such person or persons be then in prison, and notice given in some gazette, that such commission hath been issued, and of the time and place of meeting of the commissioners, surrender him or herself to the said commissioners, and sign or subscribe such surrender, and submit to be examined from time to time, upon oath or solemn affirmation, by and before such commissioners, and in all things conform to the provisions of this act, and also upon such his or her examination, fully and truly disclose and discover all his or her effects and estate, real and personal, and how and in what manner, to whom and upon what consideration, and at what time or times he or she hath disposed of, assigned or transferred, any of his or her goods, wares, or merchandize, monies, or other effects and estate, and of all books, papers and writings relating thereunto, of which he or she was possessed, or in or to which he or she was any ways interested or intitled, or which any person or persons shall then have, or shall have had in trust for him or her, or for his or her use, at any time before or after the issuing of the said commission, or whereby such bankrupt, or his or her family then hath, or may have or expect any profit, possibility of profit, benefit or advantage whatsoever, except only such part of his or her estate and effects as shall have been really and *bona fide* before sold and disposed of, in the way of his or her trade and dealings, and except such sums of money as shall have been laid out in the ordinary expences of his or her family, and also upon such examination, execute in due form of law, such conveyance, assurance, and assignment of his or her estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, as shall be devised and directed by the commissioners, to vest the same in the assignees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, in trust for the use of all and every the creditors of such bankrupt, who shall come in and prove their debts under the commission; and deliver up unto the commissioners, all such part of his or her the said bankrupt's goods, wares, merchandizes, money, effects and estate, and all books, papers, and writings relating thereunto, as at the time of such examination shall be in his or her possession, custody or power, his or her necessary wearing apparel, and the necessary wearing apparel of the wife and children, and necessary beds and bedding, of such bankrupt only excepted, then he or she the said bankrupt, upon the conviction of any wilful default, or omission in any of the matters or things aforesaid, shall be adjudged a fraudulent bankrupt, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than twelve months, nor exceeding ten years, and shall not at any time after, be entitled to the benefits of this act: *Provided always*, that in case any bankrupt shall be in prison or custody at the time of issuing such commission, and is willing to surrender and submit to be examined, according to the directions of this act, and can be brought before the said commissioners and creditors for that purpose, the expence thereof shall be paid out of the said bankrupt's effects, and in case such bankrupt is in execution, or cannot be brought before the commissioners, that then the said commissioners, or some one of them, shall, from time to time, attend the said bankrupt in prison or custody, and take his or her discovery as in other cases, and the assignees, or one of them, or some person appointed by them, shall attend such bankrupt in prison or custody, and produce his or her books, papers and writings, in order to enable him or her to prepare his or her discovery; a copy whereof the said assignees shall apply for, and the said bankrupt shall deliver to them or their order, within a reasonable time after the same shall have been required.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*. That the said commissioners shall appoint, within the said forty-two days, so limited as aforesaid, for the bankrupt to surrender and conform as aforesaid, not less than three several meetings for the purposes aforesaid, the third of which meetings shall be on the last of the said forty-two days: *Provided always*, that the judge of the district within which such commission issues, shall have power to enlarge the time so limited as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, as he shall think fit, not exceeding fifty days, to be computed from the end of the said forty-two days, so as such order for enlarging the time be made at least six days before the expiration of said term.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners, or any other person or officers, by them to be appointed, by their warrant, under their hands and seals, to break open in the day time the houses, chambers, shops, warehouses, doors, trunks, or chests, of the bankrupt, where any of his or her goods or estate, deeds, books of account or writings, shall be, and to take possession of the goods, money, and other estate, deeds, books of account or writings of such bankrupt.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if the bankrupt shall refuse to be examined, or to answer fully, or to subscribe his or her examination as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to commit the offender to close imprisonment, until he or she shall conform him or herself; and if the said bankrubt shall submit to be examined, and upon his or her examination, it shall appear that he or she hath committed wilful or corrupt perjury, he or she may be indicted therefor, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than two years, nor exceeding ten years.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every bankrupt, having surrendered, shall, at all seasonable times before the expiration of the said forty-two days, as aforesaid, or of such further time as shall be allowed to finish his or her examination, be at liberty to inspect his or her books and writings, in the presence of some person to be appointed by the commissioners, and to bring with him or her, for his or her assistance, such persons as he or she shall think fit, not exceeding two at one time, and to make extracts and copies, to enable him or her to make a full discovery of his or her effects; and the said bankrupt shall be free from arrests in coming to surrender, and after having surrendered to the said commissioners, for the said forty-two days, or such farther time as shall be allowed for the finishing his or her examination; and in case such bankrupt shall be arrested for debt, or taken on any escape warrant or execution, coming to surrender, or after his surrender within the time beforementioned, then on producing such summons or notice under the hand of the commissioners, and giving the officer a copy thereof, he or she shall be discharged; and in case any officer shall afterwards detain such bankrupt, such officer shall forfeit to such bankrupt for his or her own use, ten dollars for every day he shall detain the bankrupt.

Sect. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall knowingly or wilfully receive or keep concealed any bankrupt, so as aforesaid summoned to appear, or who shall assist such bankrupt in concealing him or herself, or in absconding, shall suffer such imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, or pay such fine to the United States, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as upon conviction thereof shall be adjudged.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*. that the said commissioners shall have power to examine, upon oath or affirmation, the wife of any person lawfully declared a bankrupt, for the discovery of such part of his estate as may be concealed or disposed of by such wife, or by any other person; and the said wife shall incur such penalties for not appearing before the said commissioners, or refusing to be sworn or affirmed, or examined, and to subscribe her examination, or for not disclosing the truth, as by this act is provided against any other person in like cases.

Sec 25. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be committed by the commissioners for refusing to answer, or for not fully answering any question, or for any othey cause, the commissioners shall, in their warrant, specify such question or other cause of commitment.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if after the bankrupt shall have finished his or her final examination, any other person or persons shall voluntarity make discovery of any part of such bankrupt's estate, before unknown to the commissioners, such person or persons shall be entitled to five per cent out of the effects so discovered, and such further reward as the commissioners shall think proper; and any trustee having notice of the bankruptcy, wilfully concealing the estate, of any bankrupt, for the space of ten days after the bankrupt shall have finished his final examination, as aforesaid, shall forfeit double the value of the estate so concealed, for the benefit of the creditors.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall become bankrupt, and at such time, by consent of the owner, have in his or her possession and disposition, any goods whereof he or she shall be reputed owner, and take upon him or herself, the sale, alteration, or disposition thereof, as owner, the commissioners shall have power to assign the same, for the benefit of the creditors, as fully as any other part of the estate of the bankrupt.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any bankrupt, after the issuing any commission against him or her, pay to the person who sued out the same, or give or deliver to such person, goods or any other satisfaction or security for his or her debt, whereby such person shall privately have and receive a greater proportion of his or her debt than the other creditors, such preference shall be a new act of bankruptcy, and on good proof thereof, such commission shall and may be superceded, and it shall and may be lawful for either of the judges, having authority to grant the commission as aforesaid, to award any creditor petitioning another commission, and such person, so taking such undue satisfaction as aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose, as well his or her whole debts, as the whole he or she shall have taken and received, and shall pay back, or deliver up the same, or the full value thereof, to the assignee or assignees who shall be appointed or chosen under such commission, in manner aforesaid, in trust for, and to be divided amongst the other creditors of the said bankrupt, in proportion to their respective debts.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be chosen assignee of the estate and effects of a bankrupt, shall, at some time after the expiration of four months, and within twelve months from the time of issuing the commission, cause at least thirty days public notice to be given, of the time and place the commissioners and assignees intend to meet, to make a dividend or distribution of the bankrupt's estate and effects; at which time the creditors who have not before proved their debts, shall be at liberty to prove the same; and upon every such meeting, the assignee or assignees shall produce to the commissioners and creditors then present, fair and just accounts of all his or their receipts and payments, touching the bankrupt's estate and effects, and of what shall remain out standing, and the particulars thereof, and shall, if the creditors then present, or a major part of them, require the same, be examined upon oath or solemn affirmation, before the same commissioners, touching the truth of such accounts; and in such accounts, the said assignee or assignees shall be allowed and retain all such sum and sums of money, as they shall have paid or expended in suing out and prosecuting the commission, and all other just allowances on account of, or by reason or means of their being assignee or assignees; and the said commissioners shall order such part of the nett produce of the said bankrupt's estate, as by such accounts or otherwise shall appear to be in the hands of the said assignees, as they shall think fit, to be forthwith divided among such of the bankrupt's creditors as have duly proved their debts under such commission, in proportion to their several and respective debts; and the commissioners shall make such their order for a dividend in writing, under their hands, and shall cause one part of such order to be filed amongst the proceedings under the said commission, and shall deliver unto each of the assignees under such commission, a duplicate of such their order, which order of distribution shall contain an account of the time and place of making such order, and the sum total or quantum of all the debts proved under the commission, and the sum total of the money remaining in the hands of the assignee or assignees to be divided, and how many per cent in particular is there ordered to be paid to every creditor of his debt; and the said assignee or assignees, in pursuance of such order, and without any deed or deeds of distribution, to be made for the purpose, shall forthwith make such dividend and distribution accordingly, and shall take receipts, in a book to be kept for that purpose, from each creditor, for the part or share of such dividend or distribution, which he or they shall make, and pay to each creditor respectively; and such order and receipt shall be a full and effectual discharge to such assignee for so much as he shall fairly pay, pursuant to such order as aforesaid.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That within eighteen months, next after the issuing of the commission, the assignee or assignees shall make a second dividend of the bankrupt's estate and effects, in case the same were not wholly divided upon the first dividend, and shall cause due public notice to be given of the time and place the said commissioners intend to meet, to make a second distribution of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and for the creditors who shall not before have proved their debts, to come in and prove the same; and at such meeting, the said assignees shall produce, on oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, their accounts of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and what, upon the balance thereof, shall appear to be in their hands, shall by like order of the commissioners, be forthwith divided amongst such of the bankrupt's creditors as shall have made due proof of their debts, in proportion to their several and respective debts; which second dividend shall be final, unless any suit at law, or equity, be depending, or any part of the estate standing out, that could not have been disposed of, or that the major part of the creditors shall not have agreed to be sold or disposed of, or unless some other or future estate or effects of the bankrupt shall afterwards come to, or rest in the said assignees, in which cases the said assignees, shall as soon as may be, convert such future or other estate and effects into money, and shall, within two months after the same be converted into money, by like order of the commissioners, divide the same among such bankrupt's creditors as shall have made due proof of their debt under such commission.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of the bankrupt's effects there shall be paid to every of the creditors a portion-rate, according to the amount of their respective debts, so that every creditor having security for his debt, by judgment, statute, recognizance, or specialty, or having an attachment under any of the laws of the individual states, or of the United States, on the estate of such bankrupt, (*Provided* there be no execution executed upon any of the real or personal estate of such bankrupt, before the time he or she became bankrupts) shall not be relieved upon any such judgment, statute, recognizance, specialty or attachment for more than a rateable part of his debt, with the other creditors of the bankrupt.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignees shall keep one or more distinct book or books of account, wherein he or they shall duly enter all sums of money or effects, which he or they shall have received, or got into his or their possession, of the said bankrupt's estate, to which books of account, every creditor who shall have proved his or her debt, shall, at all reasonable times, have free resort, and inspect the same as often as he or she shall think fit.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That every bankrupt, not being in prison or custody, shall, at all times after his surrender, be bound to attend the assignees, upon every reasonable notice, in writing, for that purpose, given or left at the usual place of his or her abode, in order to assist in making out the accounts of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to attend any court or record, to be examined touching the same, or such other business, as the said assignees shall judge necessary, for which he shall receive three dollars per day.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every person and persons who shall become bankrupt as aforesaid, and

who shall, within the time limited by this act, surrender him or herself to the commissioners, and in all things conform as in and by this act is directed, shall be allowed five per cent, upon the nett produce of all the estate that shall be recovered in and received, which shall be paid unto him or her by the assignee or assignees, in case the nett produce of such estate after such allowance made, shall be sufficient to pay the creditors of said bankrupt who shall have proved their debts under such commission, the amount of fifty per cent, on their said debts, respectively, and so as the said five per cent shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case the nett produce of the said estate shall, over and above the allowance hereafter mentioned, be sufficient to pay the said creditors seventy-five per cent, on the amount of their said debts, respectively, that then the said bankrupt shall be allowed ten per cent on the amount of such nett produce, to be paid as aforesaid, so as such ten per cent, shall not, in the whole, exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars; and every such bankrupt shall be discharged from all debts by him or her due or owning, at the time he or she became bankrupt, and all which were or might have been proved under the said commission; and in case any such bankrupt shall afterwards be arrested, prosecuted or impleaded, for or on account of the said debts, such bankrupt may appear without bail, and may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter in evidence: And the certificate of such bankrupt's conforming, and the allowance thereof, according to the directions of this act, shall be, and shall be allowed to be sufficient evidence, *prima facie*, of the party's being a bankrupt within the meaning of this act, and of the commission and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate, and a verdict shall thereupon pass for the defendant, unless the plaintiff in such action can prove the said certificate was obtained unfairly, and by fraud, or unless he can make appear any concealment of estate or effects, by such bankrupt to the value of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, that no such discharge of a bankrupt, shall release or discharge any person who was a partner with such bankrupt, at the time he or she became bankrupt, or who was then jointly held or bound with such bankrupt for the same debt or debts from which such bankrupt was discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 35. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if the nett proceeds of the bankrupt's estate, so to be discovered, recovered and received, shall not amount to so much as will pay all and every of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have proved their debts under the said commission, the amount of fifty per cent on their debts respectively, after all charges first deducted, that then, and in such case, the bankrupt shall not be allowed five per centum on such estate as shall be recovered in, but shall have and be paid by the assignees so much money as the commissioners shall think fit to allow, not more than three hundred dollars, nor exceeding three per centum on the nett proceeds of the said bankrupt's estate.

Sec. 36. *Provided also, and be it further enacted*, That no person becoming a bankrupt according to the intent and provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate of discharge, or to any of the benefits of the act, unless the commissioners shall certify under their hands, to the judge of the district within which such commission issues, that such bankrupt hath made a full discovery of his or her estate and effects, and in all things conformed him or herself to the directions of this act, and that there doth not appear to them any reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; or unless the said judge should be of opinion that the said certificate was unreasonably denied by the commissioners; and unless two thirds, in number and in value, of the creditors of the bankrupt, who shall be creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who shall have duly proved their debts under the said commission, shall sign such certificate to the judge, and testify their consent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge, in pursuance of this act; which signing and consent shall be also certified by the commissioners; but the said commissioners shall not certify the same till they have proof by affidavit or affirmation, in writing, of such creditors, or of the persons respectively authorized for that purpose, signing the said certificate; which affidavit or affirmation, together with the letter or power of attorney to sign, shall be laid before the judge of the district within which such commission issues, in order for the allowing the certificate of discharge, and the said certificate shall not be allowed unless the bankrupt make oath or affirmation in writing, that the certificate of the commissioners, and consent of the creditors thereunto, were obtained fairly and without fraud; and any of the creditors of the said bankrupt are allowed to be heard if they shall think fit, before the respective persons aforesaid, against the making or allowing of such certificates by the commissioners or judge.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That if any creditor, or pretended creditor of any bankrupt, shall exhibit to the commissioners any fictitious or false debt, or demand, with intent to defraud the real creditors of such bankrupt, and the bankrupt shall refuse to make discovery thereof, and suffer the fair creditors to be imposed upon, he shall lose all title to the allowance upon the amount of his effects, and to a certificate of discharge as aforesaid, nor shall he be entitled to the said allowance or certificate, if he has lost, at any one time fifty dollars, or in the whole three hundred dollars, after the passing of this act, and within twelve months before he became a bankrupt, by any manner of gaming or wagering whatever.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That if any bankrupt, shall be taken in execution or detained in prison, on account of any debts owing before he became a bankrupt, by reason that judgment was obtained before such certificate was allowed, it shall be lawful for any of the judges of the court wherein judgment was so obtained, or for any court, judge, or justice, within the district in which such bankrupt shall be detained, having powers to award or allow the writ of Habeas Corbus, on such bankrupt producing his certificate so as aforesaid allowed, to order any sheriff or gaoler who shall have such bankrupt in custody, to discharge such bankrupt without fee or charge, first giving reasonable notice to the plaintiff, or his attorney, of the motion for such discharge.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall have *bona fide* given credit to or taken securities, payable at future days, from persons who are or shall become bankrupts, not due at the time of such persons becoming bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their debts and contracts, as if they were payable presently, and shall have a dividend in proportion to the other creditors, discounting, where no interest is payable, at the rate of so much per centum per annum, as is equal to the lawful interest of the state where the debt was payable; and the obligee of any bottomry or respondentia bond, and the assured in any policy of insurance, shall be admitted to claim, and after the contingency or loss, to prove the debt thereon, in like manner as if the same had happened before issuing the commission; and the bankrupt shall be discharged from such securities, as if such money had been due and payable before the time of his or her becoming a bankrupt; and such creditors may petition for a commission, or join in petitioning.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person, committed by the commissioner's warrant, shall obtain a *habeas corpus*, in order to be discharged, and there shall appear any insufficiency in the form of the warrant, it shall be lawful for the court or judge before whom such party shall be brought by *habeas corpus*, by rule or warrant, to commit such persons to the same prison, there to remain until he shall conform as aforesaid, unless it shall be made to appear that he had fully answered all lawful questions put to him by the commissioners; or in case such person was committed for not signing his examination, unless it shall appear that the party had good reason for refusing to sign the same, or that the commissioners had exceeded their authority in making such commitment; and in case the gaoler to whom such person shall be committed, shall wilfully or negligently suffer such person to escape, or to go without the doors or walls of the prison, such gaoler shall, for such offence, being convicted thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for the use of the creditors.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the gaoler shall, upon the request of any creditor, having proved his debt, and shewing a certificate thereof, under the hands of the commissioners, which the commissioners shall give without fee or reward, produce the person so committed; and in case such gaoler shall refuse to shew such person to such creditor, requesting the same, such person shall be considered as having escaped, and the gaoler or sheriff so refusing, shall be liable as for a wilful escape.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That where it shall appear to the said commissioners that there hath been mutual credit given by the bankrupt, and any other person, or mutual debts between them at any time before such person became bankrupt, the assignee or assignees of the estate shall state the account between them, and one debt may be set off against the other, and what shall appear to be due on either side on the balance of such account after such set off, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the assignee or assignees of any bankrupt's estate and effects, under the direction of the commissioners, and by and with the consent of the major part in value of such of the said bankrupt's creditors, as shall have duly proved their debts under the commission, and shall be present at any meeting of the said creditors, to be held in pursuance of the due public notice for that purpose given, to submit any difference or dispute for, on account of, or by reason or means of, any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankrupt, or to his or her estate or effects, to the final end and determination of arbitrators to be chosen by the said commissioners, and the major part in value of such creditors as shall be present at such meeting as aforesaid, and the party or parties with whom they shall have such difference or dispute, and to perform the award of such arbitrators, or otherwise to compound and agree the matter in difference in dispute as aforesaid, in such manner as the said assignee or assignees under the direction and with the consent aforesaid, shall think fit and can agree; and the same shall be binding on the several creditors of the said bankrupt, and the said assignee or assignees are hereby indemnified for what they shall fairly do acording to the directions aforesaid.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignees shall be, and hereby are vested with full power to dispose of all the bankrupt's estate real and personal at public auction or vendue, without being subject to any tax, duty, imposition, or restriction, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That if after any commission of bankruptcy, sued forth, the bankrupt happen to die before the commissioners shall have distributed the effects, or any part thereof, the commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to execute the commission, as fully as they might have done if the party were living.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That where any commission of bankruptcy shall be delivered to the commissioners, therein named, to be executed, it shall and may be lawful for them before they take the oath or affirmation of qualification, to demand and take from the creditor or creditors prosecuting such commission, a bond with one good security, if required, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses, which shall arise and accrue upon the prosecution of the said commission: *Provided always*, that the expenses, so as aforesaid to be secured and paid by the petitioning creditor or creditors, shall be repaid to him or them by the commissioners or assignees, out of the first monies arising from the bankrupt's estate or effects, if so much be received therefrom.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judges, in each district respectively, shall fix a rate of allowance to be made to the commissioners of bankruptcy, as compensation of services to be rendered under the commission, and it shall be lawful for any creditor, by petition to the district judge, to except to any charge contained in the account of the commissioners: And the said judge, after hearing the commissioners, may in a summary way decide upon the validity of such exception.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, *That all penalties, given by this act for the benefit of the creditors, shall be recovered by the assignee or assignees by action of debt, and the money so recovered, the charges of suit being deducted, shall be distributed towards payment of the creditors.*

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, *That if any action shall be brought against any commissioner, or assignee, or other person, having authority under the commission, for any thing done or performed by force of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and in case of a nonsuit, discontinuance, or verdict or judgment for him, he shall recover double costs.*

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, *That if any estate real or personal shall descend, revert to, or become vested in any person after he or she shall be declared a bankrupt, and before he or she shall obtain a certificate, signed by the judge as aforesaid, all such estate shall, by virtue of this act, be vested in the said commissioners, and shall be by them assigned and conveyed to the assignee or assignees in fee simple, or otherwise, in like manner as above directed, with the estate of the said bankrupt, at the time of the bankruptcy, and the proceeds thereof shall be divided among the creditors.*

Sec. 51. And be it further enacted, *That the said commissioners shall once in every year, carefully file, in the clerk's office of the district court, all the proceedings had in every case before them, and which shall have been finished, including the commissions, examinations, dividends, entries, and other determinations of the said commissioners, in which office, the final certificate of the said bankrupt may also be recorded; all which proceedings shall remain of record in the said office, and certified copies thereof shall be admitted as evidence in all courts, in like manner as the copies of the proceedings of the said district court are admitted in other cases.*

Sec. 52. And be it further enacted, *That it shall and may be lawful for any creditor of such bankrupt, to attend all or any of the examinations of said bankrupt, and the allowance of the final certificate, if he shall think proper, and then and there to propose interrogatories, to be put by the judge or commissioners to the said bankrupt and others, and also to produce and examine witnesses and documents before such judge or commissioners, relative to the subject matter before them. And in case either the bankrupt or creditor shall think him or herself aggrieved by the determation of the said judge or commissioners, relative to any material fact, in the commencement or progress of the said proceedings, or in the allowance of the certificate aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for either party to petition the said judge, setting forth such facts and the determination thereon, with the complaint of the party, and a prayer for trial by a jury to determine the same, and the said judge shall, in his discretion, make order thereon, and award a* venire facias *to the marshal of the district, returnable within fifteen days before him, for the trial of the facts mentioned in the said petition, notice whereof shall be given to the commissioners and creditors concerned in the same; at which time the said trial shall be had, unless, on good cause shewn, the judge shall give further time, and judgment being intered on the verdict of the jury, shall be final, on the said facts, and the judge or commissioners shall proceed agreeably thereto.*

Sec. 53. And be it further enacted, *That the commissioners before the appointment of assignees, and the assignees after such appointment, may from time to time make such allowance out of the bankrupt's estate until he shall have obtained his final discharge, as in their opinion may be requisite for the necessary support of the said bankrupt and his family.*

Sec. 54. And be it further enacted, *That it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors, before they proceed to the choice of assignees, to direct in what manner, with whom, and where the monies arising by, and to be received from time to time out of the bankrupts estate, shall be lodged, until the same shall be divided among the creditors, as herein provided; to which direction every such assignee and assignees shall conform as often as three hundred dollars shall be received.*

Sec. 55. And be it further enacted, *That every matter and thing by this act, required to be done by the commissioners of any bankrupt, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, if performed by a majority of them.*

Sec. 56. And be it further enacted, *That in all cases where the assignees shall prosecute any debtor of the bankrupt for any debt, duty or demand, the commission, or a certified copy thereof, and the assignment of the commissioners of the bankrupt's estate, shall be conclusive evidence of the issuing the commission, and of the person named therein, being a trader and bankrupt, at the time mentioned therein.*

Sec. 57. And be it further enacted, *That every person obtaining a discharge from his debts, by certificates as aforesaid, granted under a commission of bankruptcy, shall not, on any future commission, be entitled to any other certificate than a discharge of his person only; unless the nett proceeds of the estate and effects of such person so becoming bankrupt a second time, shall be sufficient to pay seventy-five per cent. to his or her creditors on the amount of their debts respectively.*

Sec. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That any creditor of a person, against whom a commission of bankruptcy shall have been sued forth, and who shall lay his claim before the commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act, may, at the same time, declare his unwillingness to submit the same to the judgment of the said commissioners, and his wish that a jury may be impanneled to decide thereon: and in like manner the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt may object to the consideration of any particular claim by the commissioners; and require that the same should be referred to a jury. In either case, such objection and request shall be entered on the books of the commissioners, and thereupon an issue shall be made up between the parties, and a jury shall be impannelled, as in other cases, to try the same in the circuit court for the district in which such bankrupt has usually resided. The verdict of such jury shall be subject to the controul of the court, as in suits originally instituted in the said court, and when rendered, if not set aside by the court, shall be certified to the commissioners, and shall ascertain the amount of any such claim, and such creditor or creditors shall be considered, in all respects as having proved their debts under the commission.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands and effects of any person becoming bankrupt, may be sold on such credit, and on such security, as a major part in value of the creditors may direct: *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be allowed so to operate as to retard the granting the bankrupt's certificate.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person becoming a bankrupt, shall be in prison, it shall be lawful for

any creditor or creditors, at whose suit he or she shall be in execution, to discharge him or her from custody, if such creditor or creditors shall refuse to do so, the prisoner may petition the commissioners to liberate him or her; and thereupon, if, in the opinion of the commissioners, the conduct of such bankrupt shall have been fair, so as to entitle him or her, in their opinion, to a certificate when by law such certificate might be given, it shall be lawful for them to direct the discharge of such prisoner, and to enter the same in their books; which being notified to the keeper of the jail in which such prisoner may be confined, shall be a sufficient authority for his or her discharge: *Provided*, That in either case, such discharge shall be no bar to another execution, if a certificate shall be refused to such bankrupt: *And provided also*, That it shall be no bar to a subsequent imprisonment of such bankrupt, by order of the commissioners, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not repeal or annul, or be construed to repeal or annul the laws of any state, now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, for the relief of insolvent debtors, except so far as the same respect persons, who are, or may be clearly within the purview of this act, and whose debts shall amount, in the cases specified in the 2d section thereof, to the sums therein mentioned; and if any person, within the purview of this act, shall be imprisoned for the space of three months for any debt or upon any contract, unless the creditors of such prisoner shall proceed to prosecute a commission of bankruptcy against him or her, agreeably to the provisions of this act, such debtor may and shall be entitled to relief, under any such law for the relief of insolvent debtors, this act notwithstanding.

Sec. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this law shall, in any manner, affect the right of preference, to prior satisfaction of debts due to the United States, as secured or provided by any law heretofore passed, nor shall be construed to lessen or impair any right to, or security for money due to the United States, or to any of them.

Sec. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be taken, or construed, to invalidate or impair, any lien existing at the date of this act, upon the lands or chattels of any person who may become a bankrupt.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force during the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress thereafter, and no longer: Provided, That the expiration of this act shall not prevent the complete execution of any commission which may have been previously thereto issued.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 4, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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200 *Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN out of the warehouse of Robert Gordon, & Co. which was broke open on the night of the 19th ult.

Two TRUNKS,

Marked G. Nos. 27 and 38; the former containing 90 pieces 6-4 tambored muslin, the other 72 pieces 6-4 lappet muslin, of a quality such as are retailed in the stores from 10s. to 12s. per yard.

Any person giving information to Mr. Gordon, so that the goods may be received in whole, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for those which may be found.

JOHN GRAY.

January 22, 1800. ep6m.

FOR SALE,
TWO SHARES IN THE VIRGINIA COMPANY.

COSTING 5000 dollars each, besides 300 dollars voted as a further advance on each share, the last meeting in order to compleat the building now erecting. The advertisement, stating the nature and advantages of the undertaking being sufficiently known by publications in the different newspapers, a repetition here is thought unnecessary.

Property in Federal City or in Alexandria will be taken in part of payment. Any letter directed (post free, to the printer, will be duly noticed.

If not sold by the 1st of June, they will be offered at public sale.

April 22d, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS NOW OPENING
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IMPORTED *in the ship* FAME, *via Philadelphia.*
—ALSO—
India Ginghams, Bengals, Silks, Nankeens and Teas.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, May 1st, 1800. 3w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Health, that darling blessing of human nature—he that has you has all, he that wants you, wants all!"

HAVING brought up a GARDENER and BOTANIST, and among the productions, having found out the most useful, one in particular from THEORY, I have brought into PRACTICE, and as yet, among the many trials I have made, never failed, particularly in that baneful disorder called the VENEREAL; and whether we are indebted to a certain nation, from whence it derives its name, or to that great navigator Columbus, is no matter; certain it is the disorder has spread its baneful influence to the destruction of thousands of the human race. The medicine I prescribe, is harmless, easy and efficacious, without the use of mercury, or any dangerous medicine; it is entirely of the vegetable production, and quite safe and sure, even in its most dangerous state.—Written directions will be given to all applicants; and according to the stage of the disorder, the price will be limited; which will be very cheap even to the most needy, and will be expected from all patients on application to the subscriber, living at Doctor Shore's Gardens, on the Hill, or the old Ropewalks. A sufficient quantity of the medicine will be given to eradicate the disorder, even in its worst state, but if the quantity on first application should be insufficient, more will be given on second application.

By the Public's most faithful, humble and Obedient servant,

William S. Crozier.

Richmond, April 29, 1800 3w

WM. MACKENZIE & Co.
Have received their
Spring Assortment.
[May 8, 1800] 6wks

For Sale,
A GREAT MANY TRACTS OF VALUABLE
KENTUCKY LAND,
IN seven annual instalments.—Those gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing property, will find it to their interest, to apply to the subscriber, at William Du Val's, on Shockoe Hill

Samuel P. Du Val.

January 15, 1800. tf.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable to the present season, which they offer for sale,
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
For cash or country produce, on moderate terms:

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

EARTHENWARE in crates,	Single and double F Gunpowder in qr. casks,
Glassware in boxes,	German and British Oznaburgs in bales,
Window Glass,	Fresh Linens in trunks,
Cutlery in boxes,	Brown and white Sheetings, and Dowlas,
Nails in casks,	Linen and Cotton Checks, &c. &c.
Seine Twine,	
Anvils,	
Paints ground in oil,	
Boiled Linseed Oil in jars,	

Richmond, December 4, 1799. tf

VIRGINIA:

At a Court held for Halifax county, the twenty fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred.

Dorothea Henry, executrix and devisee of Patrick Henry, deceased, Plaintiff,
AGAINST.
Thomas Walker, Charles Winfrey, Stephen Poe, William Thomson, Alexander Dreskill and Moses Overton, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants Stephen Poe, William Thompson and Moses Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendants, Stephen Poe, William Thompson and Moses Overton, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
[12w8w] BENJ. GREEN, D. C. H. C.

FOR SALE, by
MARCUS ELCAN,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE EAGLE-TAVERN,
RUM;
Sugar by the hogshead and barrel;
Salt;
Hollow Glass by the box;
Ticklenburgs;
Coarse and Fine Cloths;
Cassimeres;
Plain & Tamboured Muslins;
Writing Paper. &c. &c.
Richmond, Feb. 15, 1800. ep tf

The CELEBRATED

ENGLISH HORSE,

DIOMED,

Formerly the property of Sir Thomas Charles Dunbury;

WILL STAND the ensuing season at my house on Appomattox river, in Chesterfield county, ten miles from the courthouse, and fourteen from Petersburg; to cover mares at Ten Guineas the season; two of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season will expire.—One Dollar to the groom.

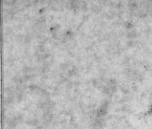
Gentlemen who send mares may have them fed with grain at one shilling and three pence a day; the money for the feed will be expected with the mares, or before they are taken away, and the board of servants gratis. Extensive pasturage divided into three separate strong inclosures, one of which will be exclusively appropriated to mares with colts; the greatest care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents of any kind, but no liability for either.

THOMAS GOODE.

March 2, 1800. tf

BEST ISLE OF WIGHT
BACON,
For Sale by the Quantity
E. W. ROOTES.

THE BEAUTIFUL FULL BRED
HORSE,



Young Figure,

A blood Bay, in high perfection, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his great strength, activity, and symmetry of form, now rising eight years old,

STANDS at my stable in the lower end of Cumberland county, and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS the season, and SIX for the leap; the latter to be paid at the stable door, but the former may be discharged at any time before the first day of October next, by a payment of TWELVE DOLLARS. The season will commence immediately, and continue until the 15th of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis; great attention will be paid to the mares, and fed if required, but no responsibility for accidents—An half dollar for each mare, will be expected for the groom.

YOUNG FIGURE was got by the imported horse High-Flyer, his dam by Old Figure, his grandam by Camillus, a thorough bred horse, his great grandam by the late Gen. Nelson's well known horse Rockingham. From the few trials that have been made with Young Figure on the turf, little doubt remains with various good judges, of his being among the best running horses on the continent, of which, Col. Temple's letter to Col. Bentley, as hereto annexed is an evidence.

Codrington Carrington.

Cumberland, February 7, 1800.

King-William county, Feb. 12, 1800.

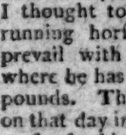
Dear Sir,

I received your letter relative to the performance of Young Figure, which you and Mr. Carrington purchased of Mr. Fields of Gloucester: I can inform you that he was started by Mr. Fields at the Urbanna races, at five years old, in very bad order, with six horses; he won the first heat, after flying out of the tract nearly two hundred yards, when bets were offered that he would be distanced. The second heat he flew in the same manner, and was nevertheless, brought to take the tract from every other horse, and afterwards made a sudden stop between the distance and coming in poles, fully one hundred yards before every horse: I started a Wild-Air horse on that day, in much better order, which I thought to have been among the best running horses, and which opinion still prevail with many in the southern states, where he has won upwards of a thousand pounds. The performance of your horse on that day induced me to make application for for him, in which, I succeeded, to start at the New-Kent races, two mile heats, then only fifteen days distant; by the use of the spur, which had not been applied before, he was made to run better; he won that purse with the greatest ease, distancing every horse but one. In running the last at this place he attempted to stop, but was forced on, and notwithstanding he run it in 3 minutes and 56 seconds, over very bad ground. From those trials and some others which I have made onmy own ground, I cannot suppress a belief that he is among the first running horses on the continent; and I can further assure you that nothing but my having a full stable at that time, put it in your power to possess the horse, as I should have purchased him before you had an opportunity of seeing him. As to his blood, I believe it unexceptionable, and his form speaks for itself.

I am, your very humble servant,
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

Col. William Bentley.

AT CITY POINT, FOR GLASGOW



WILL SAIL, early next month, the British armed ship DUN ROBBIN CASTLE, John M'Bride Master, burthen 450 hhds. mounts fourteen guns, has 230 of her cargo engaged, the remainder will be taken on freight at the rate of £. 4 10 sterling, with 5 per cent primage per hhd. for Tobacco and in proportion for other goods.

Apply to Messrs. Robertson and Brown, Norfolk; Messrs. Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Petersburg, or to ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

Richmond, April 18, 1800.

At a Court held for King George county the 6th day of March, 1800—

Elias Edmonds, jun. Compl't.
AGAINST
John Hough, George Baxley, of Baltimore, and state of Maryland, Caleb Smith, and William McDaniel, Def'ts.

THE defendants John Hough, and George Baxley, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said John and George are not inhabitants of the state of Virginia; On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said John and George do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of his order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house, according to law. And on the motion of the plaintiff, and for reasons appearing to the court, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the said other defendants, Caleb Smith, and William McDaniel, do not pay any money, by them, or either of them, due to the said John Hough, and George Baxley, or to their assigns; and that they do not convey away or secrete the debts by them owing, or the effects in their hands, of the said John Hough, and George Baxley, until the decree of this court be had in the premises; and that a copy of this order be served upon the said Smith and McDaniel.

(A Copy)—Teste,
[12w8w] LAU: BERRY, Clk.

The VIRGINIA COMPANY.

FOR the purpose of perfecting and extending improvements on the JAMES RIVER CANAL, in the vicinity of Richmond, with a view to various *Manufactories* on an extensive *Scale*, having appointed me—one of the members of the said company—to promulgate their *intentions*, I do hereby make it known, that the said Company is possessed of all the LANDS on both sides of the canal, beginning at the VIRGINIA ARMORY now erecting, and running up the canal to the *Spring Branch* near Harris's House, bounded by the river on the canal, and by a marked line designated as by law prescribed on the north side of the canal, comprehending *sufficiency of Land* for all *requisite works*, below the canal, and for building lots above the canal, to all persons and their families interested or engaged in the company's rights or service; which said lands are in every respect convenient as well to the objects of improvement intended, as to the comfort of those who may be employed in the execution of the same.

An extensive merchant mill with four pair of burr stones completely fitted for business, situated on the canal, and a large distillery adjoining, are finished.

A corn mill of two pair of stones, on a large scale, is in forwardness, with a paper mill of the same size, and under the same roof—a tannery, and a nail factory, will be erected in the course of a few months, together with accommodations for a distiller and brewer, a malt house for the corn mill and brewery, and an ice house for the distillery, are nearly completed. The distillery, and nail factory being engaged, *all* the *other works* are offered *on lease*, and possession of them will be respectively given as finished, when the rent will commence.

Building lots on the heights, adjoining and surrounding the works, may be had on *moderate ground rent* for ever, as may, convenient lites below the canal for establishments of every sort in the line of manufactory, where water is the chief agent.

The formation of the company being predicated on the ground of bringing into use the *raw materials* of our country, with the expectation, that while the individuals interested cannot fail in receiving adequate profit for their risk and expenditure, our infant country would thro' their operations be led into an acquaintance with its vast, tho' neglected resources—titles to the property being certain, and the purchase of the same having been effected to advantageous terms, I can without hesitation announce to those whose views and habits may incline them to possess any part of the premises, that I am authorised to treat on conditions, which while they secure to the proprietors a moderate revenue, hold out to the occupants the fairest prospect of encreasing wealth.

It is deemed proper to subjoin for the information of strangers, that the town of Richmond is the metropolis of the state, that it is exceeded by no spot in the United States in *salubrity* and *convenience*, that its commerce is extensive and increasing, that the James River Canal, intended to give to a fertile and great country above the FALLS the cheapest and easiest conveyance of their produce to the Atlantic markets, has progressed so far as to be in full use from the mountains to the town of Richmond, that at no distant period the river above the mountains will be also rendered navigable, thereby bestowing on our western fellow citizens a participation in advantages too long withheld from them, and the use of which, while comforting their families, will enhance the funds of the company bound by law not only to improve the upper navigation, but to connect it by locks with tide water.

This consummation of the navigation law will permit every manufactured article to be water borne from the property above mentioned to a market in every part of the globe with the single change from boat to ship.

Added to these conveniences may be enumerated others equally important. On all the ground below the canal belonging to the company, water may be used twice and sometimes thrice; the coal mines, ten or eleven miles distant, give abundant and cheap fuel conveyed by water; the requisite raw materials are procurable with ease and in plenty, and a canal may be taken out of the river by the company on their own ground and passed through the same without much expence, from which water may be furnished without restriction.

Whoever may, by their own view, wish to examine the premises, will apply to Mr. John Clarke, in Richmond, who will shew the same, and who will communicate to me any proposals they may please to make.

JOHN HOPKINS, Agent.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,
The property of the
Richmond Library Society,
Were taken thereout in 1778 or '79, and have not since been returned, viz:

DUODECIMO.

No. 22	English Theatre, the	8th	vol.
60	Mallet's works,	6th	do.
66	Junius's letters,	2d	do.
71	Gil Blas,	3d	do.
82	Julia de Roubigne,	2d	do.
90	Seven New Plays,		
96	Vicar of Wakefield.		

OCTAVO.

No. 33	London Magazine,	2d	vol.
69	Hume's history of England	1st	do.
84	Translation of the Society of Arts,	5th	do.
91	Guthrie's history of the world,	7th	do.
93	Machiavel's works, 3d &	4th	do.
140	Gibbon's Rom. history,	1st	do.
105	Anthilogia Hibernia,	1st	do.

THE above books, when taken away, were numbered on the backs, and had a label pasted on the inside covers of each. Any person or persons who are in possession of the above books and will return them to the Librarian, or give such information that they may be obtained, will oblige the Richmond Library Society.

Thomas Nicolson, *Libr'n.*

April 24, 1800.

UNION TAVERN,
RICHMOND.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately removed to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. *Gilbert*, and lately by Mr. *George Watson*, near the Post-Office, where he has opened a TAVERN and COFFEE-HOUSE, and has provided every article necessary for the accommodation of those that favor him with their company, who may depend on his utmost endeavors to give satisfaction.

The situation is dry, pleasant, healthy and convenient for such as have business to do at the public offices, or with the Merchants.

He has a LARGE NEW STABLE, which he will keep well furnished with Forage and Litter, and a careful trusty Hostler.

William Booker.

☞ A FEW BOARDERS will be taken.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRA.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1800.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

The Mails of the United States,

On the Following Post Roads,

Will be received at the General Post-Office, in Washington City, until the fifteenth day of Auguſt next, inclusive.

As several persons have been in the habit of attending personally at this office for the purpose of handing in proposals, it is proper to mention that such attendance is no way useful, as the business can be conveniently performed by letter.

IN VIRGINIA.

29. From Culpeper C. H. to Madiſon C. H. once a week.

Leave Culpeper C. H. every Wedneſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Madiſon by 10 A. M.

Leave Madiſon C. H. every Wedneſday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Culpeper by 7 P. M.

30. From Frederickſburg by Spottſylvania C. H. Hyde's Old Store, Louiſa C. H. and Yanceyville to Columbia once a week.

Leave Frederickſburg every Tueſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Columbia on Wedneſday by 6 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Columbia every Thurſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Frederickſburg on Friday by 7 P. M.

31. From Frederickſburg by King George C. H. Mattox bridge and Leeditown to Weſtmoreland C. H. once a week.

Leave Frederickſburg every Wedneſday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Weſtmoreland C. H. on Thurſday by 7 P. M.

Leave Weſtmoreland C. H. every Friday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Frederickſburg on Saturday by 2 P. M.

32. From Frederickſburg by Roger's Mills, Chiles' Store, Cheſterfield, Oxford and Crew's Store to Goochland C. H. once a week.

Leave Frederickſburg every Tueſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Goochland C. H. on Wedneſday at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Goochland C. H. every Thurſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Frederickſburg on Friday by 6 P. M.

33. From King and Queen C. H. to Shackleford's once a week.

Leave King and Queen C. H. every Thurſday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Shackleford's by 7 P. M. Leave Shackleford's every Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at King and Queen C. H. by 11 A. M.

34. From Gloucester C. H. to Matthews C. H. once a week.

Leave Gloucester C. H. every Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Matthews C. H. by 10 A. M. Leave Matthews C. H. every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gloucester C. H. by 7 P. M.

35. From Mooreſields by Franklin C. H. to Bath C. H. once a week.

Leave Mooreſields every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Bath C. H. on Monday at 10 A. M. Leave Bath C. H. every Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Mooreſields on Wedneſday at 6 P. M.

36. From Richmond by Cole's Store, Janitoe Bridge, Amelia *C. H.* Prideſville, Ligontown to Jameſtown once a week.

Leave Richmond every Wedneſday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Jameſtown on Thurſday at 8 P. M. Leave Jameſtown every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Richmond on Tueſday at 6 P. M.

37. From Peterſburg by Namazeen Bridge, Nottoway *C. H.* Hungarytown, Double bridge, Willie's Store, Bib's ferry, and Gen. Scott's Store to Halifax *C. H.* once a week.

Leave Peterſburg every Monday at 2 *P. M.* and arrive at Halifax *C. H.* on Thurſday at 5 *P. M.* Leave Halifax *C. H.* every Friday at 6 *A. M.* and arrive at Peterſburg on Monday at 9 *A. M.*

38. From Alexandria by Centreville, Middleburg, Paris and Millwood to Winchester, once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wedneſday at 8 *A. M.* and arrive at Winchester on Friday at 9 *A. M.* Leave Winchester on Friday at 2 *P. M.* and arrive at Alexandria on Sunday at 5 *P. M.*

39. From Romney by Springfield and Frankfort to Cumberland, (Md.) once a week.

Leave Romney every Saturday at 6 *A. M.* and arrive at Cumberland by 7 *P. M.* Leave Cumberland every Sunday at 8 *A. M.* and arrive at Romney by 8 *P. M.*

40. From Greenbrier *C. H.* to Kanhaway *C. H.* once in two weeks.

Leave Greenbriar *C. H.* every other Tueſday at 6 *A. M.* and arrive at Kanhaway *C. H.* on Thurſday by 4 *P. M.* Leave Kanhaway *C. H.* every other Friday by 6 *A. M.* and arrive at Greenbriar *C. H.* on Sunday by 6 *P. M.*

41 From Lexington to Cabellſburg, once in two weeks.

Leave Lexington every other Friday by 5 *A. M.* and arrive at Cabellſburg by 6 *P. M.* Leave Cabellſburg every other Saturday by 5 *A. M.* and arrive at Lexington by 6 *P. M.*

NOTES.

Note 1st The Poſtmaſter-General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contracts, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay contiue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of 5 dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails: and if any perſon, making propoſals, deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any perſon, making propoſals, deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals, the alterations deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Perſons making propoſals, are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year.—Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1ſt of October, 1804.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Poſtmaſter-General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
June 23, 1800. } ep 6w.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 12, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1801, both days inclusive, at places and within the two diſtricts herein after firſt mentioned; and alſo that that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required as aforeſaid, from the 1ſt day of January, in the year 1801, to the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firſt. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Pittſburg; at Preſqu'iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies ſtores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſipi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky and within the ſaid ſtate; at Knoxville; at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at South Weſt Point; at Tellico Block-houſe; at St. Stevens, or other fort or poſt on the river Mobile or Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at Point Petre; at Coleraine; Savannah, and at other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Georgia; at all forts or ſtations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſon, at Fort Pinckney; at Charleſton; or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be repuired at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iſland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Saliſbury; or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Sixth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk; at Portſmouth; at Kempſville; at Charlotteſville; at Winchester; at Staunton; at Richmond; at Alexandria; at Leeſburg; at Frederickſburg; at Cartersville; at Harper's Ferry; or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Seventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry; at Baltimore; at Annapolis; at Frederick town; at Leonard town; at Hagers town; at Bladenſburg; at George town; at Eaſtown; at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Miffiin; at Philadelphia; at Darby; at Lancaſter; at Wilkesbarre; at Reading; at Briſtol; at York town; at Carliſle; at Lewiſtown, (Miffiin county) at Bedford; at Greenſburg; at Waſhington; at Eaſtown; at Wilmington; at Chriſtiana; at Dover; or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, except the poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſack; at Elizabeth town; at New-Briunſwick; at Burlington; at Woodbury; at Trenton; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York; at Weſt Point; at Fluſhing; at Harlem; at Weſt Cheſter; at Poughkeepſie, at Kenderhook; at Stillwater; at Newburgh; at Albany; at Conajoharie; at Cherry Valley; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New York, except the poſts within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford; at Hebron; at New London; Brooklynn; at Wyndham; at Litchfield; at Guilford; at New Haven; at Fairfield; at Danbury; at Middletown; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott; at Brinton's Point; at Newport; at Providence; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diſtrict of Maine; Glouceſter; Cape Ann; at Salem; at Marblehead; at Boſton; at Springfield; at Uxbridge; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth; at Exeter; at Windſor; at Bennington; at Rutland; or at any Fort, place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Hampſhire and Vermont.

The ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo attend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit; Niagara and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and at all loſſes, ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY.
(t 20 Jul.) Secretary of War.

LOST about the firſt inſt. in Caroline county, near Cheſterfield, a TOBACCO NOTE, that contained the marks, numbers, weights, &c. of three hhds. of Tobacco, inſpected at Page's warehouſe by Gardner and Talley, in the name of Henry Hewlett; the marks and numbers are as follow, to wit:

	gross.	Tare.	Nett.
HH No. 683	1573	127	1446
684	1543	133	1410
685	1410	128	1282

The above Tobacco was inſpected the 16th day of May, 1799. The ſubſcriber doth forewarn all perſons from purchaſing the aforeſaid tobacco, as it belongs to Mrs. Mary Hewlett of Caroline county.

JOHN THOMPSON.
May 20, 1800. (12aw3ms)

AN ADDRESS

To the VOTERS for ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in the STATE of VIRGINIA.

THE minority of the late Aſſembly, after an unavailing ſtruggle for the ancient uſages of elections, and for your eſtabliſhed rights, were conſtrained at laſt to yield to the meaſure of a General Ticket. They ſaw with regret, that the firſt effect of this innovation would be an attempt to influence your votes; which, upon the trueſt principles of republicaniſm, they wiſhed to remain free and unbiaſſed. But the Aſſembly, by compelling you to vote for twenty-one Electors, diſperſed through every diſtrict of the ſtate, all of whom, except the reſident in your own diſtrict, muſt be generally unknown to you, might ſuppoſe they acquired the right to enlighten, and direct your choice. Immediately there appeared what is ſtyled the Republican Ticket, ſanctioned by a majority of the ſtate legiſlature, containing great and impoſing names, and calculated, in every reſpect, to confine, by the weight of authority, your hitherto unlimited freedom of election.

To unite the friends of our government, it became neceſſary to follow, in ſome meaſure, this example. But the minority have choſen for their Ticket, not thoſe men, who, as leaders of a party, with vaſt objects in view, have had their paſſions roufed, and their tempers ſoured by the conflict; nor yet ſuch as, enjoying the higheſt ſtate employments, have been accuſtomed to regard the rival authorities of the union with a jealouſy, too apt to degenerate into hatred; but men, who, bearing like yourſelves only the common evils of government, and partaking only of its common advantages, are moſt likely to appreciate it juſtly. If this new fangled mode of election had not been adopted, you would have ſeen them, generally, among the candidates in your ſeveral diſtricts.

The reaſons we have to be ſatisfied with our preſent government, it would be long, and we hope unneceſſary, to detail. The uncorrupted feelings of every American ſhould make it unneceſſary; nor need he learn from foreigners the increaſing proſperity of our happy country, while the ſevereſt calamity afflicts almoſt the whole of the civilized world, and has nearly ruined the fairеſt portion of it. To the adoption of our Conſtitution, to the ſage maxims of adminiſtration eſtabliſhed by the immortal WASHINGTON, and ſteadily purſued by his virtuous ſucceſſor, may fairly be aſcribed our preſent proſperous ſituation. The man who calmly contemplates, and can wiſh to change it, may be compared to the great enemy of mankind ſurveying maliciouſly the firſt abodes of happineſs and peace.

But, an unvarying courſe of proſperity, like the even tenor of health, makes no impreſſion; while we betray a quick ſenſibility to the ſlighteſt misfortune or pain. We forget that our government has preſerved us from two impending wars, the foundation of which was laid before its exiſtence, with the two moſt powerful nations of the world, armed at the full extent of their power; and that, without any ſacrifice of the national intereſt, or of the national honor. We forget that we have been preſerved from a cloſe alliance with either of thoſe nations, which would have been the worſt and the moſt inevitable conſequence of a war with the other; and that we remain, if we will, completely free and independent. But the fleet, the army, the taxes, all the little evils which were neceſſary to the attainment of theſe great and invaluable objects, make a ſtrong impreſſion, and are attributed as crimes to the government.

In the eager deſire of change, even the meaning of language is perverted, in order to juſtify it. Thus the free, peaceful, and flouriſhing condition of the United States, under the guidance of WASHINGTON, the father of his country, is called "the calm of deſpotiſm."* Shall we then embark, with this writer, on "the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty?"† Weeen tired of the voyage, vainly may we ſtrive to regain our preſent peaceful haven. We muſt endure the unceaſing ſtorms, and deeply drink the bloody waves, and find no refuge at laſt, but in the calm of *real* deſpotiſm. Let us be content to take a leſſon, on this head, from the French republic, rather than from our own experience.

We are apt to fancy ourſelves called as citizens of the United States, to vote for the higheſt officers of the government of theſe ſtates. But the late Aſſembly has ſeparated us from our fellow-citizens of the union, and compels us to ſpeak the voice of Virginia only. Our zeal for the union, however, increaſes with ſtate perſecution; and believing, as the conduct of the minority on this occaſion demonſtrates, that our principles are the moſt purely republican; we unite theſe traits of our political character, in the ſtyle of the AMERICAN REPUBLICAN TICKET; which, by your friendly regard to the Conſtitution, and all thoſe bleſſings of which it is the ſource, to the peace, freedom, and happineſs of yourſelves, and of your poſterity, we now beſeech you to ſupport.

* *See letter to Mazzei, aſcribed to Mr. Jefferſon.*
† *See the ſame.*

The American Republican Ticket.

DISTRICTS.	*ELECTORS.*
New-Kent, Henrico, Charles-City, James-City, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth-City,	JOHN BLAIR.
Accomack, Northampton, and Princeſs Anne,	JOHN WISE.
Hanover, Caroline, and Louiſa,	CHARLES DABNEY
Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherſt, and Goochland,	WILLIAM C. BELL.
Madiſon, Orange, Culpeper, and Spotſylvania,	JOHN JAMESON.
King and Queen, King William, Eſſex, Middleſex, Glouceſter, and Mathews,	CARTER BRAXTON.
Norfolk, Nanſemond, and Iſle of Wight,	JOHN NEVISON.
Suſſex, Southampton, Surry, Prince George and Greenſville,	GEORGE K. TAYLOR.
Brunſwick, Dinwiddie, and Mecklenburg,	STERLING EDMUNDS.
Amelia, Nottoway, Cheſterfield, and Powhatan,	BERNARD MARKHAM.
Prince-Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland & Lunenburg,	JAMES MORTON.
Halifax, Charlotte, and Pittſylvania,	WILLIAM MORTON.
Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Henry, and Patrick,	JOEL LEFTWICH.
Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, and King George,	BURDET ASHTON.
Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax,	BAILEY WASHINGTON.
Fauquier and Loudon,	JOHN BLACKWELL.
Bath, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Monroe,	JAS: BRECKENRIDGE.
Hardy, Hampſhire, Pendleton, Randolph, Harriſon, Monongalia, Ohio, Brooke, and Wood,	ISAAC VANMETER.
Waſhington, Montgomery, Waſhington, Ruſſell, Lee, Grayſon, and Tazewell,	ROBERT CROCKETT.
Frederick and Berkley,	JOSEPH SWEARINGEN.
Rockingham, Auguſta, and Shenandoah,	ALEX: ST. CLAIR.

RICHMOND, May 26th, 1800.

By Order of the Committee entruſted with the Ticket of the minority,

WILLIAM AUSTIN, *Secretary.*